U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 21, 2003

MR ERNIE LAZAR
APARTMENT #6
577 SOUTH THORNHILL ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CA 92264-7884

Subject: VOTERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

FOIPA No. 0963921- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
☒(b)(1)	☐(b)(7)(A)	☐(d)(5)
☒(b)(2)	☐(b)(7)(B)	☐(j)(2)
☒(b)(3) 50 USC 403	☒(b)(7)(C)	☐(k)(1)
	☒(b)(7)(D)	☐(k)(2)
	☐(b)(7)(E)	☐(k)(3)
	☐(b)(7)(F)	☐(k)(4)
☐(b)(4)	☐(b)(8)	☐(k)(5)
☐(b)(5)	☐(b)(9)	☐(k)(6)
☐(b)(6)		☐(k)(7)

227 **page(s)** were reviewed and 211 **page(s)** are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- ☒ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- ☒ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☐ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief,
Records Information
and Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s) (2)



Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information / Privacy Acts

Release

Subject: VOTERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 04/28/1949

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 16
Page 19 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 41 ~ b1, b3 CIA
Page 42 ~ b1, b3 CIA
Page 43 ~ b1, b3 CIA
Page 44 ~ b1, b3 CIA
Page 45 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 46 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 109 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 140 ~ Referral/Direct
Page 144 ~ Duplicate same as page 172
Page 154 ~ b1
Page 155 ~ b1
Page 157 ~ Duplicate
Page 171 ~ b1, b3 50USC403
Page 172 ~ b1, b3 50USC403
Page 201 ~ b7C

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this Page X
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60134

APRIL 28TH, 1949

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

I AM ENCLOSING A CLIPPING OF AN ARTICLE TAKEN FROM THE NEW YORK POST DATED APRIL 26TH, 1949, WITH REFERENCE TO A NEW VERMIN CULT TAKING ROOT IN NEW YORK CITY, KNOWN AS "VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY". THE POST IS RUNNING A SERIES OF ARTICLES OF WHICH THIS IS THE SECOND.

MAY 8TH WILL BE THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, BUT IT SEEMS THAT THESE VERMIN TOOK ROOT ABOUT ONE YEAR AFTER THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

WE IN NEW YORK DO NOT WANT ANOTHER BUND, ONE WAS ENOUGH TOO MANY. WE WANT TO KNOW IF YOU ARE AWARE OF THIS MENACE OF HATE MONGERERS AND WHAT YOU ARE GOING TO DO TO DISPOSE OF THEM AND HOPE THEM OUT.

WE KNOW ALL ABOUT FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY, BUT WHEN A MOB PREACHES RACE HATRED AND INCITES TO RIOT, THERE ARE FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY DOES NOT BECOME THEIR RIGHT.

ANOTHER THING, SINCE WHEN IS AN AMERICAN A HYPHENATED OBJECT, SUCH AS GERMAN AMERICAN ETC. IF HE IS A HYPHENATED AMERICAN HE CANNOT BE AN AMERICAN IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD.

WE AWAIT YOUR SWIFT ACTION AND A REPLY.

b7C

[redacted]

#Q
105-11125
#1

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RECORDED - 80
INDEXED - 80

60195

[ORK POST HOME NEWS, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1949 2

New Hate Group Thinks Germans In This Country Need a Fuehrer

By IRVING LIEBERMAN AND HENRY MOSCOW

What the people of German blood in this country need is a new Fuehrer, to lead them out of "hiding" and into the fight for "justice" and "right" and "truth," the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry was told at its most recent meeting, Apr. 11, at the Cafe Hindenburg, 220 E. 86th St.

The Alliance's conception of "justice" and "right" and "truth" closely resembles—as yesterday's article indicated—the defunct German-American Bund's brand.

The name of the speaker who recommended a new Fuehrer—right here—was slurred in the introduction, but appeared to be Vulpel or Vupel and the man's briefcase bore the initial V in gold

Talking in excellent and obviously cultured German, "V" raised his audience to ecstatic pitch by a denunciation of Allied occupation forces in Germany—with special reference to the U S Military Government He did so well that Mrs Eugene Brand—wife of the local distributor of the fantastic anti-Semitic, anti Catholic weekly, The Broom—invited him to return to address a special meeting next Saturday, right after the Loyalty Parade.

Members of the Voters Alliance will participate in the parade—planned by patriotic organizations—as (uninvited) guests, but the organization won't be officially represented, it was decided after considerable discussion which included a proposal that the group try to get in the parade under its name and carry a Germ flag beside the American banner.

A O. Tittmann, the Alliance's president, objected to the group's appearance as such in the parade, on the grounds that "the New York Jews" might "start hiding again" and that therefore it would be better to remain behind the scenes." Many "loyal" German-American groups will steer shy of the Alliance, will be in the line of march

Tittmann, a highly nervous man who lives at 119-40 Union Turnpike, Kew Gardens, Queens, is the author of such pamphlets as "The Nuremberg Trial," and has distributed literature for Edward James Smythe, "chairman, national executive committee, Protestant War Veterans."

As a lawyer at the meeting backed the parade proposal, another speaker angrily supported Tittmann and denounced both "the Jews" and Mayor O'Dwyer

Continued on Page 21

New Hate Group Urges a Fuehrer

Continued from Page 2

In so doing [illegible] enthusiastically urged full participation, "to show these New Yorkers that the Germans are neither cowards nor indifferent" While she spoke, a petition to Congress was circulated which included the spurious Benjamin Franklin attack on people of the Jewish faith. The reporter didn't get much chance to look at the petition, but thought it advisable to sign any way—because of the pressure on him to do so

Perhaps the longest speech of the evening—and few were brief—was the 90-minute narration of one speaker from Paterson, N J., who objected to the admittance of Jewish DPs to this country, and denounced the "Jewish lobby" which, he said, was responsible He assailed B'nai B'rith, which, he said, had spent $300,000 on behalf of Jewish DPs When he finished Mrs Brand passed the hat on his behalf, and the audience—which included a number of ex GIs of obviously German ancestry—tossed in bills liberally The session, which had begun at 9 p m., broke up at 12:30 a m.

But there will be more The Voters Alliance meets the second Monday of each month, at the Cafe Hindenburg second floor

(Tomorrow Eugene Brand defends his activities.

[redacted]

Director, FBI

May 3, 1952

SAC, New York - 105-4229

AMERICAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY
IS - G

VETERS ALLIANCE OF AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

Remytel, 4/24/52.

On 4/23/52, [redacted] secretary to Congressman DONOVAN, United States Representative to Congress from New York City, New York, contacted EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC of the New York Office.

At that time, [redacted] advised that [redacted] publicityman for [redacted] who conducts a radio disc jockey show at New York City and who also appears on various television programs, had spoken to [redacted] concerning a meeting which was scheduled for 5/4/52 at the Yorkville Casino, New York City, which was to be known as American-German Friendship Rally.

b7C

It was [redacted] impression that persons responsible for said meeting were primarily old-time Bundists from the Yorkville area of New York City. He said that the information he had received from [redacted] was to the effect that leaflets were being distributed for this rally by the American Veterans Union, with offices at the Yorkville Casino, 86th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, New York City. [redacted] had further told [redacted] that a block of tickets had been purchased for this rally on behalf of the Arab League by [redacted] representative of the Grand Mufti of the Arab League.

[redacted] also advised that Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY, United States Senator from Wisconsin, was supposed to talk at this rally on 5/4/52 but had cancelled out his talk.

[redacted] said that [redacted] had given him the following names of persons connected with [redacted]'s rally:

[redacted] who, according to [redacted] had been associated with GERALD K. SMITH; [redacted] whom [redacted] referred to as supposedly from the Beacon Hill Section of Boston, Mass.

(3)
JHL:LS

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68 JUN 3 1952

[redacted] stated that he was furnishing the above information in the event that the Bureau would be interested in determining if this meeting was a collection of old-time Bundists, and he added that if so, he felt that this matter should properly be in the hands of the Department of Justice.

[redacted] of known reliability, whose name is to be kept confidential, furnished a copy of a poster regarding the American-German Friendship Rally, which poster, [redacted] said has been circulated throughout German circles in New York City. b7C b7D

[redacted] also furnished copies of two articles which he said appeared in the New York daily newspaper "New York Post", issue of 4/15/52, which articles mentioned that Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY had cancelled his appearance as a speaker at the German-American Friendship Rally. One of these articles was on the editorial page of the "New York Post".

Photostats were made of the poster and the two articles furnished by [redacted] and one photostatic copy each of the poster and of the two articles is being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to the Bureau. Photostatic copies of said material are being maintained in the file on this case in this office.

It is noted that the poster regarding said rally mentioned that the American-German Friendship Rally would be held on 5/4/52 at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street, New York City, with Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY as guest speaker. Said poster further indicated that "This affair will be dedicated to strengthening relations between the United States and Germany and to voice our belief in a just peace treaty for Germany in which we especially espouse the cause of the expellees and their lost homelands. We have set aside this evening to honor two leading civilizations, the American and the German."

Further, this poster stated as follows:

"The German Americans of New York and New Jersey are particularly urged to attend this rally as it will be the first large meeting of its kind. Senator MC CARTHY will be the only

Letter to Director
NY 105-4229

"scheduled guest speaker--he has important message to give you. On this evening leading individuals active for German rehabilitation will appear on the stage, including:

"Prof. AUSTIN J. APP
Baron [illegible]
Rev. L. A. FRITSCH, D.D.

"HENRY C. FURSTENWALDE
Father E. J. REICHENBERGER
EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN,
Chairman of Rally"

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

He said that [redacted] had written many articles regarding Germany since the end of World War II, which had sought softer peace terms for Germany and which had complained about the treatment given displaced Germans. He further advised that [redacted] was a close friend of [redacted] whose name also appears on said poster. He advised that he had no knowledge of [redacted] being associated with pro-Nazi groups or associations but termed him strongly pro-German. b7C b7D

[redacted] said that he has no personal knowledge concerning [redacted] except that he has, in the past, read information appearing in the press concerning this individual. He said from this source it was his impression [redacted] was an individual who resides in Boston, Mass., who had been adopted by the elderly [redacted] prior to World War II. He said that he also recalls that [redacted] had, during the war, made a speech which was sympathetic toward Germany, but he had no knowledge that [redacted] had been associated with any organizations known to [redacted] to be pro-Nazi.

[redacted] said that the [redacted] is not known to him personally, except that he recalls that there was a minister of this name who came from the Midwest, probably Chicago, Illinois, who had written a book demanding softer peace terms for Germany since the end of World War II.

[redacted] recalls that [redacted] is an American citizen who was brought up in Germany prior to World War II, and who was employed at the American Embassy in Berlin, Germany, prior to World War II. He said that [redacted] has

been active among German Americans in New York City but he has no knowledge that [redacted] was ever associated with any organizations that were pro-Nazi to [redacted] knowledge. He believed that [redacted] had espoused softer peace terms for Germany but thought that [redacted] may have done this to promote [redacted] own interest among the German Americans in New York City.

[redacted] recalls that [redacted] is a Roman Catholic priest whose full name is [redacted] who presently resides in Chicago, Illinois, and who has written many articles condemning the peace terms for Germany and espousing the cause of German displaced persons, particularly the Sudeten Germans who are displaced from Czechoslovakia. [redacted] said that [redacted] articles have been strongly pro-German but he said he has no knowledge that [redacted] was ever pro-Nazi. b7C b7D

[redacted] who is listed as Chairman of the rally, was the head of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, according to [redacted] He said that the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry adopts a very strong attitude favoring softer peace terms for Germany and has gone pretty far in its attitude on this, but [redacted] stated he has no personal knowledge that [redacted] has ever been associated with any of the pro-Nazi organizations that were in existence prior to World War II.

[redacted] said that it was his impression, although he could furnish no facts to substantiate this impression, that Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry was the organization behind and sponsoring the American-German Friendship Rally. He said that he desired to point out that this rally was scheduled to be held on 5/4/52 at 8:30 p.m. On the same day, a visiting German football team is scheduled to meet a German-American football team at Randall's Island Stadium in New York City. [redacted] suggested that the American German Friendship Rally had been scheduled in order to secure a large attendance from German Americans who would attend the football game and then return to the Yorkville area of New York City after the football game.

He said that he desired to point out in this regard that on May 5, 1950, a visiting German football team had similarly engaged in a football game with a German-American team in New York City. On the occasion of that visit, the visiting German football team was greeted by the New York Mayor at City Hall. While being greeted by the Mayor, some of the visiting German football players were pelted with missiles thrown by people in the crowd who opposed the visit of this German football team. [redacted] said that that night or the next night, [redacted] as head of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, called a protest meeting among German Americans in New York City to protest this treatment of the visiting German football team. [redacted] said that this merely added coal to the fires and made a larger issue of something that was unpleasant at the time.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] said that accordingly, he feels that the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry may at this time again be sponsoring a rally at the time the visiting German football team plays in New York City.

[redacted] had no information as to any other person scheduled to be the main speaker at said rally since Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY has cancelled his engagement to speak at said rally. He furnished it as his impression that speeches would probably be made by the six individuals whose names appear on said poster.

[redacted] had no knowledge concerning any connection on the part of [redacted] with the American-German Friendship Rally. He recalls that [redacted] is a person who runs a [redacted] 200 East 86th Street, New York City.

In this regard, it is pointed out that the poster concerning this rally indicates that tickets can be purchased for the rally at said newsstand, without mentioning the name of [redacted] on the poster. [redacted] recalls that [redacted] was an associate of [redacted] in the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry.

It is noted that the reports of SA [redacted] dated 5/10/50 and 7/6/50 at New York, in the case entitled

Letter to Director
NY 105-4229

"'America's New Nazis' by [redacted] IS-G", contain considerable information concerning investigation regarding Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, [redacted]

It is noted that said [redacted] is the subject of an investigation in Bureau file 100-26236 in the case entitled [redacted] wa.; Denaturalization Proceedings-G".

Concerning [redacted] the Bureau's attention is drawn to report of SA [redacted] dated 1/12/50 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, case entitled "'America's New Nazis' by [redacted] IS-G". b7C b7D

Concerning [redacted] it is noted that this individual is the subject of Bureau file 65-7769, in case entitled [redacted] was.; Registration Act". Considerable information concerning him was submitted to the Bureau by Boston letter in the last mentioned case dated 6/30/51.

In regard to [redacted] the Bureau's attention is drawn to Bureau file 65-59494 entitled "Uebersee-Deutschen In Den Vereinigten Staaten (Overseas Germans in the United States; IS-GE)" and to the report of SA [redacted] at NY, 4/9/51, in the last mentioned case.

The last mentioned report reflects that [redacted] is a Catholic priest at Chicago, who has written many articles concerning displaced Germans and condemning the treatment of Germany since World War II. The said report reflects that information was received by the Chicago Office on 3/27/50 to the effect that [redacted] of the Roman Catholic Church of Chicago, Ill., had ordered that [redacted] cease his writings.

It is further noted that the last mentioned report of SA [redacted] in the "Uebersee-Deutschen In Den Vereinigten Staaten" case, mentioned above, reflects information on page 7 concerning an article appearing in the 9/8/50 issue of "Aufbau", a German-language newspaper published in New York City.

Letter to Director
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Said article relates to [redacted] but makes mention of a [redacted] saying that [redacted] "has been engaged by the Steuben Society to do propaganda work among the German-American organizations, the same [redacted] who was the author of the Nazi pamphlet 'Crime of Our Time'."

In regard to [redacted] the attention of the Bureau is drawn to the report of SA [redacted] 5/11/50, at New York, entitled [redacted], aka; Committee on Germany of Common Cause, Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act", which sets out background information on the background and activities of [redacted] b2 b7C

The files of this office contain no information concerning American German Friendship Rally or concerning American Veterans Union, which was mentioned by [redacted] as the organization selling tickets for this rally. b7D

[redacted] former [redacted] of this office whose name should be kept confidential, [redacted] German Chamber of Commerce, 11 Broadway, New York City, advised that he had received information indicating that the American-German Friendship Rally was to be held 5/4/52 at Yorkville Casino, and that Senator JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY had cancelled his appearance as speaker at said rally. [redacted] said he had no information as to who had sponsored this rally but it was his impression that since [redacted] was listed as Chairman of the rally, that the organization known as Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry would be the organization behind this rally.

He said that he has never heard of the American Veterans Union and believes that this is merely a name given to the individuals who are selling the tickets for said rally. He said that by this he meant to convey that the American Veterans Union probably would be in existence only to sell tickets for this rally and would not be heard of thereafter.

Letter to Director
NY 105-4229

He examined the names appearing on the poster advertising the American-German Friendship Rally and said that he knew only of [redacted]
He said it was his knowledge that the other persons listed on this poster probably were not from New York City.

He advised that both [redacted] are persons who are opportunists, that is, they are active in German-American organizations since the end of World War II to promote their own business interests. He said that it is his impression that [redacted] are not idealists, that is, they are not seeking to promote the Nazi cause and are not sincerely interested in Germany, but rather profess to be to publicize their names and business interests among German-Americans in this area. He had no knowledge that [redacted] were associated with any pro-Nazi groups that were in existence prior to World War II. b7C b7D

He advised that [redacted] is presently residing at [redacted] and that [redacted] is a resident of New Jersey.

Subsequently, [redacted] said that he had made inquiries among German circles in New York concerning this rally and that said inquiries had elicited the information that [redacted] appeared to be the individual promoting this rally.

He said that apparently, no main speaker had been engaged to address this rally after Senator MC CARTHY had cancelled his appearance and he related that apparently, speeches would be made at this rally only by the individuals whose names appeared on the poster.

[redacted] said that he had received no information that would indicate that this rally was designed to sponsor any pro-Nazi sympathies or activities in this area. On the contrary, he said it appeared to be organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of [redacted] who sought to publicize themselves among German Americans in New York for business purposes. He advised that [redacted] is an engineer who has sought to have German Americans in New York City

back him in the promotion of certain patents. He related that [redacted] is a young attorney.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter at this time and the above has been set out for the information of the Bureau.

60193

May 3, 1949

RECORDED - 80 105-11215-1

[redacted] b7C

Your letter dated April 28, 1949, has been received. I did want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your action in making available to me the views set forth in your letter, and for the information which you supplied. If at any time you have in your possession information concerning violations of Federal law coming within the jurisdiction of this Bureau I would appreciate your furnishing details thereof to Mr. E. Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office, 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: New York, with copy of incoming.

ATTENTION SAC: Enclosure forwarded by correspondent is a clipping from the New York Post, of April 26, 1949, consisting of an article appearing on Page 2 entitled "New Hate Group Thinks Germans in This Country Need a Fuehrer," by Irving Lieberman and Manny Seidman, who described the activities of the Voters Association for Americans of German Ancestry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
96391

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6h. Wd 00
MAY 3 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED
DIRECTOR
FBI
MAY 4

[redacted]

April 28, 1949

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] b7C

Dear Sir:

For the past week [redacted] reading in the New York Post a [redacted] of articles by Irving Lieberman and Henry Moscow concerning an organization called The Voters Alliance. These articles have set my blood boiling. As per the enclosed clipping you can readily see that this organization is simply a recent branch of the German-American Bund. The Post is exposing this organization and naming names. What are we going to do about it?

Much fuss is now being made about loyalty probes. Here is certainly a group to be "probed." Obviously these people are fascists, and are trying to install fascism into the hearts of many New Yorkers.

Their publication, The Broom, was founded in 1930 and is now going strong. It is a disgrace to every freethinking citizen to allow a paper

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/16/2006 BY [redacted]

92-3921

ENCLOSURE

MML 5-5-49 NOT

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

105-11215-2

FBI

MAY 18 1949

this type of hate found on newsstands.
How much damage has to be done
[redacted] ment agencies step in
& a hand?

The founder of the Jager (Far Broom)
C. Lee de Aryan was indicted for
sedition and dishonorably discharged
from our Armed Forces. Why not
do something now before the Latters
Alliance becomes a "menace"?

Come on Mr. Hoover Take a Look

Sincerely

[redacted]

b7C

P.S. I am sure I am not the only
citizen who feels this way. I just
believe in writing letters. I can
assure you that I speak for many
others besides myself.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-5-77 BY SP1 AMS

Truman Issues Patronage Warning

t Act Repeal, Stirs House Row

iatrists Seek
it's Motives

By CHARLES VAN DEVANDER
Post Home News Correspondent

Washington, Apr. 28—A threat by President Truman to withhold patronage from Democrats who fail to support repeal of the Taft-Hartley law precipitated a bitter Democratic row on the House floor today.

The fued flared up as the House neared its first crucial

USHAK, PAUL
ines Manager of Bulle-
Poems & Secretaryships.





Decoration by PAUL MARUSHAK

st his mother became ill and w
told she must go to a hospit
u- Before she was taken to Gree
r point Hospital, however, Mi

5 — NEW YORK POST HOME NEWS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1949

SE 20

RECORDED - 135
INDEXED - 135

15459

105-11215-2

May 5, 1949

[redacted]

b7C

Your letter of April 20, 1949, has been received and I want to thank you for sending me your views and the newspaper clipping which you enclosed concerning the activities you mentioned. In response to your inquiry you may be sure any information indicating that a person or organization is engaged in un-American activities which is reported to this Bureau will be given prompt and exhaustive investigative attention. Following our investigation complete facts will be reported to the appropriate prosecuting authorities. If you receive any data concerning activities of that nature please furnish complete details to Mr. Edward Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office, 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York. Your cooperation in that regard will indeed be appreciated. It has occurred to me that the enclosed material might be of some interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [redacted] BY [redacted]
94594

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

How to fight Communism
Director's statement before the House Un-American Activities

WNmjp

NOTE: Our files reflect that one [redacted] who was the subject of an extensive investigation during World War II, is [redacted] known to be connected with the Voters Alliance [redacted] 100-10297.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 6 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted]

b7C

JUN 5 1949

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FBI
MAY 13 10 In
RECEIVED

Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

105-11275-3

May 19, 1949

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 116

VOTERS ALLIANCE FO AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your Reference MMC:IDK:MCK 146-11-38-51

Reference is made to your memorandum of May 4, 1949, captioned as above.

A review of the files of this Bureau reflects that no investigation has been conducted concerning this organization.

In my memorandum to Mr. Quinn of January 10, 1948, captioned, "The Minute Men of Today; Internal Security - X; Your Reference 146-11-54 (MEF)", it was stated that Kurt Mertig was known to be connected with the captioned organization and other organizations. No further information is available concerning Mertig's association with the captioned organization or its activities.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 22, 1947, at Chicago, Illinois, in the case entitled, "Organized Americans of German Ancestry, Inc.; Internal Security - C", a copy of which was furnished to the Division of Records on October 15, 1947, it was reported that the initial meeting of the Organized Americans of German Ancestry, Inc., was held on November 11, 1946, at the Schweizer Klubhaus, 635 Webster Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting it was reported that it was the desire of the group to influence the City Hall in Chicago and the State Capital at Springfield. At this meeting mention was made of a similar organization which had been planned in New York State for political purposes under the name of Voters League of Americans of German Descent, but that the charter for this latter group had been denied. As a result of this denial in New York, the Chicago group planned to omit all references to political aspirations. It is not known whether the Voters League of Americans of German Descent is identical with Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry. b7C

No further information concerning the captioned organization is available in the Bureau's files. No further inquiry is being made at this time unless you feel that additional investigation should be conducted and so advise me.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/82 BY 3247 SP/RAS
96392)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

GHS:mmj

G.I.R.-8

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12 MAY 92 BY 60324 UCBAW/STP/LSP 9(3)92)

April 20, 1951

MEMORANDUM

RE: VOTERS ALLIANCE
Edward A. Fleckenstein, President

The "New York Post and Home News", published at New York City, issue of January 11, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Undercover In Yorkville: Mr. F. Wars on the 'Termites'". The article was written by Oliver Pilat and set forth the following information concerning the background and aims of Edward A. Fleckenstein, most of which information was furnished to Pilat by Fleckenstein.

Edward A. Fleckenstein is a 30-year-old Fordham-trained lawyer who formerly had considerable influence in Mayor Hague's New Jersey political machine. Fleckenstein is "the new white-haired boy in Yorkville".

Fleckenstein's role as outlined by him is to "clear out the dead lumber of racial prejudice and Nazi nastiness" which afflict New York's chief German-American community.

Fleckenstein stated there are no "Nazis or crackpots" in his family. His father, Edward Fleckenstein, made a fortune in the U.S. by establishing a meat-packing business which still exists. His grandfather bought $100,000.00 worth of Liberty Bonds in World War I, but still he was called a "Hun and Heinie" because he was born in Germany.

The family continued to maintain a summer home at Schaffenburg-on-the-Main, south of Frankfurt, Germany, where Edward A. Fleckenstein made yearly visits as a boy, and brushed up on his German.

The Nazis took the Fleckenstein home during the last war and stole all of the family furniture. Edward Fleckenstein's cousin died during the war trying to wipe out a Nazi machine gun nest. Edward Fleckenstein had another cousin and brother in the U.S. Air Force.

b7C

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Fleckenstein attended Fordham University getting his college degree in 1941, and his law degree two years later. Though a Catholic he stated he was discriminated against by a fraternity because of the sound of his name, and on occasion was called "that Catholic Jew", which misunderstanding seemed to bother him considerably.

After the war, Fleckenstein became interested in relieving famine conditions in Germany and at once received local attention partly because he was very close to the Hague machine in Hudson County, New Jersey.

With another individual, Fleckenstein organized an important dinner at the Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C. on July 24, 1946, which feted U.S. Senator Wherry and Senator Langer and other friends of Germany. Thereafter, Fleckenstein was regularly consulted as a witness by Congressional committees considering German problems.

The year previous Fleckenstein decided to aid in remodeling the German American societies of which he belonged to approximately six. Fleckenstein wanted to develop a constructive program of political action stressing German "kultur" and German rehabilitation. ("Post and Home News", 1-11-50, 105-11606; Sub A)

With respect to the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry the files of the "New York Times" newspaper reflected a clipping from the "New York Post and Home News", dated April 25, 1949, of an article written by Irving Lieberman and Henry Moscow. This article reflected that on the second Monday of each month, the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry meets at the Cafe Hindenburg, 220 East 86th Street, New York City. They pay no rent and the members sit at tables, ordering coffee or liquor, and transact their business in that way. The President was Alfred O. Tittmann, who had formerly been the Chairman. They were considered a very anti-Semitic group and had been in existence for about the past three years. On June 4, 1946, New York Supreme Court Justice Hammer had denied the organization permission to become a membership corporation, because "the name in connection with the purposes set forth ..... appeared provocative that an attitude was indicated to organize for domestic political action

persons who might be resentful of the victory of the United States over Germany". The proposed directors were Comrade Grieb, 333 East 88th Street, New York City; Eugen Brand, 212 East 87th Street, New York City; Emil Russ, 23-27 31st Drive, Astoria, Long Island; Otto Bochow, 249 East 84th Street, New York City; and Fred Dreger, 1422 Third Avenue, New York.

The article indicated further that Grieb, Brand, and Tittmann sent a letter to all Senators and on behalf of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, they demanded the return of the Sudetan Germans to Czechoslovakia, the return of the German pre-war merchant fleet, and the return of all German investigations, patents, and objects of art to German hands.

The files of the New York Office of this Bureau reflect that on September 13, 1946, a leaflet was obtained, enclosed with an anonymous letter, which leaflet had been issued by the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry. The contents of this leaflet are being set out as follows:

"A Commentary on the influence of Americans of German Ancestry on the Domestic and Foreign Affairs of these United States.

"Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry P.O. Box 143, Station Y, New York 21, N.Y.

"American of German ancestry have a long and commendable record of achievement in the United States. So closely have they, along with other Americans of kindred stock, applied their energies to their own affairs, that they have allowed influences to develop in the political affairs of the country which have done immeasurable harm to them, to their country, and to the world.

"These influences have their source in Internationalism.

"It is these influences, with plenty of domestic help, that involved this country in the first war against Germany. Americans of German ancestry, because they stood for peace and opposed America's entrance into the First World War, suffered many persecutions at the hands of those favoring this country's participation.

"Likewise, they stood opposed to the long campaign of calumny waged against the Third Reich by the same international influences powerfully aided by 'a small but brilliant galaxy of political, academic, elite and socialite stars ... driving 130 million Americans against their wishes and judgment into war.' (William Allen White, Reign of Terror by George H. Cless, Jr., Scribner Commentator, December, 1940).

"Yet when the Internationalists finally had their war, the Americans of German ancestry fulfilled their duty to their country and went forth to a war of destruction against the fatherland of their ancestors.

"Can anyone say that this country, or the world is any better off for having fought this Second World War to a victorious conclusion?

"Now that the conflict is over we are asked to stand aside while the New Deal Internationalists proceed with the Morgenthau Plan of extermination. Of this plan, Senator Homer E. Capehart said in the Senate on February 5th, 1946:

"'Mr. President (of the Senate), the alleged "peacetime" policies of this administration have degenerated into a deliberate face-saving fraud. The fact can no longer be suppressed, namely the fact that it has been, and continues to be, the deliberate policy of a confidential and conspiratorial clique within the policy-making circles of this Government to draw and quarter a nation now reduced to abject misery.

"'In this process this clique, like a pack of hyenas struggling over the bloody entrails of a corpse, and inspired by a sadistic and fanatical hatred, are determined to destroy the German nation and the German people, no matter what the consequences.

"'Mr. President, this is no thoughtless or unsubstantiated charge that I am making. I speak from a deep and studied conviction. It now appears, from the facts that are already available to the whole world, that we have fought the most diabolic war in history, at the cost of unmeasured sacrifice, only to find that our greatest enemy and the gravest threats to the honor, the integrity, and the continued existence of our free institutions, have moved right into our own midst.'

"The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry is acting, within its limited means, to make the voice of all Americans of German ancestry heard in protest against the low level of integrity to which American domestic politics has been brought by the New Deal Democratic Administration, and, in protest too, against this Administration's program of inhuman and barbarous treatment of the German people.

"We seek support to,

"1. Enable Americans of German ancestry to fulfill their duties as citizens of the United States; to be,

"2. Ever on the alert to protect our membership in the exercise of their constitutional rights, particularly as guaranteed by Art. I of what has come to be known as the Bill of Rights, adopted by Congress June 15, 1790, which reads as follows:

"'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedon of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances'; to,

"3. Make the influence of our membership effective in cases of persecution which has been and is now directed against Americans of German ancestry by the New Deal Democratic Administration; to,

"4. Make the vote of Americans of German ancestry effective in elections by favoring candidates for public offices who avow their intention to place the interests of this country first; and to,

"5. Aid Americans of German ancestry to take an active part in the political life of the country in the legislatures, the congress and the judiciary,

"To promote the fulfillment of these aims we call upon Americans of German ancestry to seek membership in the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry.

"Let us increase our influence and make our existence known to legislators and to congressmen who will welcome our support in the fight against the New Deal Internationalism that has brought upon the world the modern era of universal ruin.

"Otto Bochow
"Eugene Brand
"Frederick Drager
"Conrad Grieb
"Emil Russ

"The Managing Committee

"Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry

"New York City,
July, 1946.

"Americans of German Ancestry:

"'The armies of Germany have been defeated and utterly destroyed. And again we of German blood have done our duty to America; in shops, in offices, in the armed forces of our country, we have taken leading parts. (Can anyone imagine our war industries without German artisans and engineers?) But we have helped destroy not only the armed might of our adversaries, but their industries, their means of transportation and their cities as well; under the rubble of which thousands of men, women and children still lie unburied. Some of these may be our parents, our sisters, our brothers or our relatives.

"'Seldom in the history of the world has any race been called upon to exact such vengence on its own blood. What anguish this caused us can only be appreciated by those who have lived through similar experiences. But now Germany has been defeated and that with our help. We therefore have the right to be heard, at least on the treatment of our own families.

"'It is now evident what fate has been decided upon for Germany by those bent upon its destruction: The seventy million German people who occupied the German Reich, which was the most densely populated space of Europe, are to be deprived of about one-half of this space, and all of them are to be driven into what is left. To them will be added another four million Germans from various countries. Those driven from their homes must leave everything they have saved and possessed, something which hitherto is unknown in European history. These refugees (displaced Christian Germans-Ed.) will arrive in the new German area, in which we destroyed all major cities and industries and where everything else of value has been carted away into other countries, without any means of subsistence. There are but few living quarters and but little food and fuel. It is therefore a foregone conclusion that in the next eight months, Germany will become a charnelhouse, a ghastly cauldron of death of women, of children and the aged. The young and the strong are being detained or shiped to the territories of the justice-and peace-loving allies where they are kept as slave labor at starvation levels.

"'It seems inconceivable that the government of a civilized nation could contemplate such horrors, but the facts speak for themselves. Such facts, such prospects pale into insignificance the bestialities of the pagan world, or the calculated starvation of the Russian kulaks. What minds have conceived such hatred, such barbaric vengeance such sadistic malice, and why?

"'Before the first world war, nothing clouded the relations between our country and Germany. And the German people idolized America and Americans. That caused many of us to come here. Even after their defeat in the first world war, the German people took our soldiers into their homes and

treated them like their own. And in the annals of America, those of German blood have ever taken leading parts in all branches of science industry, arts and patriotism. And many of those publications which daily scream destruction and over-reach themselves with expressions of the most sinister hatred and vilification of our blood, value the kin of the same Germans as some of their most trusted employees. But all that must be glossed over purportedly to avenge the cruelties Hitler inflicted, not on Americans, but on his own people.

"'Many of us had parents, brothers, sister and other relatives in Germany before the war. Loyally and willingly we have assited to destroy the German military machine. And now millions of German civilians, among them our immediate kin, who, as Kipling said: "Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do or die", are facing death by starvation and exposure.

"'Do our fellow Americans expect us, now that the war is won, to be less loyal to our kin than they were to theirs? Weren't those, who are most sanguine in their demands for the destruction of our kin, most willing to sacrifice our youth and wealth to protect theirs. And is America willing, even after the war is over, to exact a vengeance on women and children, on guilty and innocent alike, such as in our Country is not visited upon our most depraved criminals?

"'Our government is the creation of all of us. In the administration of Germany it represents all of us too. To further aid without protest to persecute and destroy our own immediate kin is a reflection on the honor, humanity and decency of every American, but particularly on everyone of German blood.

"'If there is any shame, any character, any manhood in those of German blood in America, if they wish to modify the fate of their own kin and to help them, then they must act and speak up now; the hour is late, very late'.

"Otto L. Ricke

"Dienstag den 23. October 1945

"Wachter and Anzeiger

"Cleveland, Ohio."

Under date of May 29, 1947, the New York Office of this Bureau obtained a copy of the leaflet issued by the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry which leaflet was enclosed in an anonymous letter. The contents of this leaflet are set out as follows:

"Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry

PO Box 143 Sta. Y

"New York City 21, May 26, 1947

"Fellow Men of German Blood:

"Once before we addressed ourselves to you and invited you to join our organization for political work.

"The result then was disappointing. On account of that failure and other failures some people insist that nothing in the world can arouse you to the necessity of combining for the good of all.

"We refuse to believe that. By now everyone of you must have realized that to continue in a political vacuum is a crime of the first magnitude, because if you do, you make yourselves equally liable for the destruction of the German people.

"By now you should be aware that the situation of the German people is desperate and that for them it is a question of life and death. By now you should know that for the German people, the people to whom you owe your earthly existence, their very survival is at stake. If you do not know that or do not want to believe it, read Herbert Hoover's report or the latest reports from the British zone which announce that instead of the quite insufficient 1550 calories the actual calories doled out to the Germans was 900 calories a week ago but has since fallen to 700 'in Hamburg and many other places'. That is less than the inmates of Belsen Camp received in the time of war! Read too some brochures that recently appeared, and you will have to believe it.

"Do you want history to say of you that you were less devoted to your kith and kin overseas than were the Jews who, for an ideal, braved death, or were our Pan-Britons who, twice within a generation, have involved this country in devastating wars for the hegemony of their race? And what of the Irish, Italians, Poles and Czechs in this country? Are they not all devoted to the interests of their kith and kin in the mother-country?

"Yes, it is now or should be now as clear as daylight to you that the aim of the sadists, who pull the strings under the euphemistic names of 'democrats', one worlders and world-redeemers for the world-rulership of their people, are determined to destroy the German people physically because from them more than from any other people they differ physically and constitutionally. With the German people annihilated or at least decimated, they think that nothing stands in the way of their own world-rule, the rule of Sanhedrin.

"These sadists do not want their pound of flesh. They insist on the whole cardass. And unfortunately there are others, not of their race but subservient to them, who help them in their nefarious scheme.

"Therefore, unless you join us to form a solid phalanx which says: 'It shall not pass' and prevents the consummation of this bestial scheme, you will be as guilty as the schemers themselves. Remember your blood and stand firm for its rights.

"We are willing and able to lead. If with your numbers you will help, we can overcome any evil. That must be your first thought. It is now or never. Tomorrow will be too late. Therefore, drop your club interests. This is no time to sing when nobody sings in Germany. This is no time to dance, no time to bowl, no time to indulge for amusement in this or that. The time now is to act in defense of the elemental rights of your kith and kin and of yourselves as well. To make our steps effective, we need your full and enthusiastic support. We cannot now tell you what these steps are, but they will be effective and will be told to your delegate or delegates.

"Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State and an intimate friend of Justice Frankfurter, gave away the policy towards Germany of this administration when in a speech in the Hotel Commodore on May 13, 1946, he said: 'We face five years of famine and paralyzing years of an unsteady peace, years of war, years of famine; these are the conditions with which we must deal, conditions under which the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse ride across the areas of destruction and put the very existence of life into danger.' Acheson confirmed the planned annihilation of the German people. That is the 'peace' which our administration had and had in mind, the peace of the graveyard!

"All of us are sending or should send all the food we can, not now and then but all the time so as to save as many as possible, but all of that will not avert catastrophe. We must bestir ourselves politically and through our efforts compel our ghouls and sadists to drop their crazy and criminal scheme and permit German recovery.

"The victors are not yet satisified with their evil deeds. They are now about to expel the Germans from their legitimate homes in former German East Africa and German Southwest Africa and 'repatriate' them to Germany which has not been their home for decades and where they are doomed to die.

"Don't mind the smear-brigade. It can smear individuals, but it can not smear millions, and there are millions of us. Let it smear if it likes. It knows that it stands for evil, and evil shall not prevail. It would terrorize you into submission to its villainous scheme, but when our side is right and the other wrong, there is nothing to fear. Let nothing stand in your way. Show the world that you are Men, and you will have earned its respect instead of contempt, because nobody likes a coward.

"Choose from among you, from one to three of your ablest, report to us that you are ready, and we shall advise you further of our immediate task and of our meeting-place.

"Meantime we ask all of your members to join our organization, which leads in the fight for justice, right and human decency. It does not indulge in idle efforts. It means to bring results, and it will bring results if your help makes it possible. But increase in members is essential. We need your help as you need ours. We need support.

"Apply for membership to

"Voters Alliance
for Americans of German
Ancestry

"P.O. Box 143, Station Y,
"New York City 21.

E."

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Supreme Court Building, New York City, reflect no information to indicate incorporation on the part of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry. b2

b7C

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability b7D advised that the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry was a small organization led by persons with radical ideas who regularly make anti-Semitic statements. It was formed about three years ago with Alfred C. Tittmann as a dominating individual who apparently was the President. Recently, they had a new election, and [redacted] an attorney, who is from New Jersey, was elected the President. The organization has no money, and is not considered of any importance. They apparently collect a little money from their members at their meetings, which they hold about twice a month in the Cafe Hindenburg on 86th Street, in the Yorkville Section of New York.

The aim of the organization is to do as much as possible for Germany and to promote the rehabilitation of that country. They loudly protest the dismantling of German factories, and are trying to influence the American foreign policy toward Germany. They have sought publicity from a German American newspaper in New York City, but this has been refused them because of the nature of the organization and the low esteem with which it has been regarded, due to the anti-Semitic rantings of the officers at their meetings, which have received publicity in a New York newspaper.

They have received cooperation and publicity from "The Broom", an anti-Semitic weekly published at San Diego, California. This paper, which is of very poor character, publishes information on the policies and activities at the meetings of this organization. "The Broom" seems to know everything that goes on in the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, and apparently is getting its information from [redacted] who is active in the organization. b7C

b7D

The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry is very strongly pro-German, but is small in size and generally the members are considered as "crack-pots". The informant stated that no serious minded German American pays any attention to the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, except to feel that they are doing more harm than good to the German American element in the United States, and certainly are not influencing American foreign policy toward Germany in any way.

The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry makes demands upon the German American element in New York City, to join with them to conduct political activities on behalf of Germany, and claims to be working in a humanitarian way to obtain better treatment for the defeated German people.

The informant exhibited a copy of "The Broom", dated May 15, 1950, which concerned the activities of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, which is being set out as follows:

"Jewish Hoodlums Pelt Visiting German Football Team With Rotten Fruit At N.Y. City Hall Reception

"Editor's Note: In order to court German manhood to fight again in another war for the protection of England and France against Russia, the United States is arranging for 'friendly visits' by German Youth organizations to this country and the State Department sponsors these visits.

"The Jewish faction which murdered Count Bernadotte when he did not toe the line of Zionism so that in his place the Negro Bunche gave the Jews more than was ever due them, this faction has its agent in New York City too. They are irreconcilable fanatics and want the Morgenthau plan enforced on all Germany, which the Soviets, of course, are doing with great delight in their occupation zone.

"These incidents -- Jewish hoodlums caused one on the occasion of the State Department sponsored visit of the German soccer players at New York's City Hall -- are realistic reminders of the fact that Germans are exploited as long as they fail to energetically look after their own interests. The facts of the phosphorus bombings and cremation of millions of live German women, children and civilians should ever be present in the minds of those who are now being groomed to take the brunt of the first assault in the third world war.

"As is customary, visiting foreigners invited by the U.S. administration are received by the Mayor's representative at City Hall in New York. When the 16 German soccer players left the office of Council President Vincent R. Impelliteri on May 5, a number of Jewish hoodlums greeted them outside with shouts of 'Go back to Germany, you lousy Nazis!' and a barrage of rotten apples and tomatoes. A hand to hand melee ensued but was quickly broken up by police and some of the attackers were arrested, later on released as the visiting Germans refused to bring charges against them.

"Hearing of the shameful behavior of the Jewish fanatics, the German-American Voters Alliance, headed by Mrs. Eugen Brand and its newly elected President Fleckenstein, went into action to protest the incident. The following report and special dispatch to 'The Broom' deals with the steps taken by the energetic young attorney to break the lethargy of the German-American population who had been terrorized by the FBI in the past and as yet dare not assert their rights and exercise their powers, as well attend to their duties, as free American citizens.

"An Example Of Quick Action By A German-American Society

"New York (Special). -- On Thursday, May 4th, the German soccer football team, which had just arrived in America as guests of the State Department, visited Yorkville, New York's German-American section. Here they were greeted by Mrs. Ine Brand at her husband's newsstand. The Brand newsstand is a landmark in Yorkville and has been visited by European royalty, German statesmen from Bonn and many others arriving from abroad.

"On May 5th the German soccer team was tendered an official reception at the New York City Hall. Here a disgraceful incident took place when self-styled Zionist hoodlums began throwing rotten apples and tomatoes at the German sportsmen and attempted to beat them up. One of the Germans struck with a missile was the nephew of the famous German Jew, Albert Ballin. The New York police restored order and arrested three of the Jewish ruffians. These were later released because none of the Germans would press charges against them. Had the situation been reversed and a group of Germans had caused a disturbance at a reception given Israeli officials, a new sedition of treason trial would have resulted.

"Action Supplants Gemuetlichkeit

"Among the German-Americans at the scene was Mr. Stoschus, vice president of the Voters Alliance. He immediately reported the incident to Mr. and Mrs. Eugen Brand in Yorkville. The Brands telephoned Attorney Edward A. Fleckenstein and urged him to take action on behalf of the Voters Alliance. Altho extremely busy at the moment, Fleckenstein did swing into action. He drafted the German language circular appearing

herein and was in Yorkville in several hours; having come from New Jersey. Next Fleckenstein insisted that the entire Voters Alliance board convene on three hours' notice. This is something unheard of in German-American societies. The Voters Alliance under Mr. Tittmann as well as the Pastorius Association, usually insist on having 10 days time in which to get their board together. Fleckenstein will not have this and maintains that an organization on the Yorkville scene, where things happen quickly, must be prepared to call its board together and decide on action on six hours notice. So on the evening of May 5th the Voters Alliance board met, even Mr. Tittmann came hurrying to Yorkville. The circular drafted by Fleckenstein was ratified by Mr. Tittmann and the board. By 9 p.m. Fleckenstein was looking for a printer, but it was Friday night and over the weekend they are usually closed. He found two competing printers in New Jersey the next day, who were overloaded with work, but agreed to complete the work together because they realized it was for a good cause. Meanwhile patriotic citizens of Yorkville gathered at the Brand shop and a public collection was taken up which immediately realized enough money to cover the costs of 10,000 circulars. These were delivered late Saturday. On Sunday a dozen volunteer workers distributed them to persons going to the soccer game between the Hamburg team and the German-American Football Association. More were given out at the Brand shop after the game, which took place at Randalls Island stadium, was over.

"Political Education To Duties of American Citizenship

"The fact that the circular protests the incident before City Hall is not so important as the fact that there was a German-American group on hand ready to spring into action and which would not let a gathering of many thousand German-Americans, even for a social event, pass by without utilizing this as an opportunity to promote political education of the German-Americans, which is a very needed and praiseworthy aim.

"As far as the City Hall incident is concerned, Fleckenstein and Mrs. Brand were careful to point out that a Jewish business firm on East 86th Street, felt sorry for the German soccer players and gave them all new shirts after the incident.

"As far as Fleckenstein's circular goes, it contains much more about the general German-American picture than the incident of May 5th. It is one of the best and most concise presentations of the main arguments one could advance today on behalf of German-American political societies. It aims at the ignorance prevailing among the politically indifferent. Its logic is unanswerable save by vote of approval. It again establishes what has become obvious from previous events, that Fleckenstein is the most action-minded German-American. His tactics are lightning-like and hard-hitting. The Chicago German language press usually puts the adjective 'energetic' before his name. Considering the fact that Fleckenstein is a third generation American (of German, Irish and Swedish stock) his proficiency in the German language is remarkable. There is hardly any born American who could draft German language political appeals and circulars the way he does. Also, it must be noted, the political combination of Mrs. Brand and Fleckenstein is unbeatable. They are the watchdogs of Yorkville.

"German-American Special Bulletin

"New York. -- Early returns from the Voters Alliance election show Edward A. Fleckenstein slightly in the lead over A. O. Tittmann, who has held the office of president of the group for the past three years. All the returns are not expected to be counted for another two weeks.

"Fleckenstein has been nominated by Mrs. B. Brand, who together with Mr. B. Nelson made strong appeals in his behalf. There has been an absence of any campaigning or comments on Fleckenstein's part. Tittmann announced his candidacy very late after he was unable to find a successor who would perpetuate his policies. Three of Tittmann's supporters declined to run in his stead because of their being unable to give any time to the office. Also a new post of sergeant at arms has been created and candidates have been nominated for that post which was established to help maintain order in the meetings."

On May 8, 1950, the New York Office of this Bureau received from [redacted], New York City, a copy of a leaflet in the German language, which he had been given at the newspaper stand of Eugen Brand, at 200 East 86th Street, New York City. The translation of this leaflet is set out as follows: b7C

"German - Americans !

"On May 5th, during a reception celebration in front of City Hall in New York, the Hamburg football team was pelted with rotten apples and tomatoes by a gang of radical 'bonzes'.

"Additionally, leaflets were distributed, which protested against a friendly reception for the German sportists.

"It is nice that today you get again together and have a good time.

"In the post-war period, you have assembled already several times - three times you attended concerts in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the German Relief ('Deutsche Nothilfe') - then you took part in a loyalty parade - and today you are attending a great German-American football game.

"Can we, by such performances alone, obtain the necessary hearing and bring about an improvement in the relations between America and the old fatherland? Can we, by such methods, destroy the ill feelings which are still being piled upon the Germans?

"Does Our Conscience Permit Us To Occupy Ourselves With Social Entertainments Only? After All, We Have Other Duties As Well.

"Do you know

"that the statemen here, in cooperation with the British and French, still have in mind to tear down German factories?

"that the Saar is being turned over to France?

"that the German people still are not in a position to exercise their most primitive rights?

"that the 'Yorkville Casino' is not willing to give its Hall for a 'Peace With Germany Rally', which has been planned to take place in June?

"that the German-Americans are continuously being insulted in New York?

"People say that the Germans in this country are not united! It is especially those who make this assertion, who are most to blame for this condition, due to their lethargy and apathy. Certainly you give your sympathies to those who act resolutely. And you make nice supporting remarks in favor of such energetic elements. Sympathy and remarks are not sufficient, though. Therefore, give finally expression to your powerful but still dormant political strength and join a German-American political organization, which can make a strong appearance.

"Such an organization is the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry
Box 215, New York 28, N.Y.

"For information apply in Brand's newspaper shop 200 East 86th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

"It can be accomplished only by political means. There is no other way. Germandom must insist on being heard. You, too, can solve this problem.

"Will you come in such a mass when a 'Peace demonstration' for Germany will one day take place here at Randall's Island?

"Not everybody can be active politically. But everybody can stand behind those who represent your interests.

"You may get provoked with Bonn
While a tear is falling into your beerglass
You may boast of your German ancestors
While the juke box enlightens your spirit.
All that is for the cat, my dear.
Therefore, better join the Voters Alliance."

(105-11606-17)

b7C

No investigation has been conducted by this Bureau concerning [redacted]

The information set forth herein is strictly confidential and must not be disseminated outside of your agency. This is the result of a request for an FBI file check only, and is not to be considered as a clearance or non-clearance of the above individual.

SAC, New York

July 20, 1951

Director, FBI

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - X
Bureau file 105-11215

RECORDED - 156

Attached is a copy of a self-explanatory memorandum received from Mr. James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, concerning the captioned organization.

EX - 45

The request of the Department should be given prompt attention and a report should be submitted as soon as possible.

Attachment

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-11-97 BY SP1/LSG

0-1 SP1 10-11-97 per sc

CBH:mb:tmd

DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-MAIN ROOM
JUL 20 9 03 AM '51

COMM-FBI
JUL 20 1951
MAILED 10

76 AUG 27 1951

b7C

SERVICE UNIT 4-22a
SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor [redacted] Room 1541

Subj: Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry

___ Exact Spelling
___ All References
XXX Subversive Ref.
___ Main File
___ Restricted to Locality of ON NOSE

Searchers Initial [redacted]
Date 7/2

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
105-11606-A	Post Home News 1/10/50
105-11606	1,4
105-11215	
105-10297-2	
100-21018-A	NY Post + Home News 4/29/49
105-11606	18,17,14
100-26236-A	NY Post + Home News 4/27/49
100-273049	48
enc P #21	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/16/92 BY [redacted]
94392

Initialed

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-11215) DATE: NOV 19 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY REGISTRATION ACT; IS-X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/15/82 BY [illegible] 96392

Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 11/19/51, at NY, in which are set out leads to interview [redacted] Assistant to the President, and [redacted] Member of the VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY.

From investigation conducted to date, it would appear that the information desired by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice can only be obtained from an officer or a high-ranking member of the VOTERS ALLIANCE. b7C

While, as far as it is known, no reason exists for not interviewing the above-mentioned individuals, the Bureau is requested to advise whether there is any objection to conducting such interviews.

With regard to the Department's request to be furnished with any information concerning this organization which has come to the Bureau's attention since the Bureau memorandum of May 13, 1949, reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] 7/6/50, at NY, captioned " 'AMERICA'S NEW NAZIS', by [redacted] and [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - G." This report sets out additional information concerning the VOTERS ALLIANCE and it is suggested that a copy be furnished to the Department for their information.

F.I. is making copy 12/11/51 gas/alm

Ltr to Newark 12/11/51 gas/alm

RECORDED - 79

INDEXED - 79

NOV 21 1951

cc: Newark

EX-50

b7C [redacted]

TEO:JHL
97-1249

SAC, NEW YORK (97-1249)

RECORDED - 88

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11215) - 7

EX-115

December 11, 1951

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

There is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum to Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney concerning the captioned organization.

b7C

The leads set forth in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 19, 1951, at New York City, should be held in abeyance pending advice from Mr. McInerney concerning the advisability of interviewing the officers of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/02 BY 60324 NLS EP/Lsm
9C3921

JAS:ABN

Enclosure

cc - Newark (Enclosure)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

FBI
RECEIVED BEAM
DEC 13 6 18 PM '51

FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
DEC 13 8 46 AM '51

INDEXED 2318

DEC 13 1951
COMM-FBI

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO JHL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	NOV 19 1951	9/4,10;10/16, 17,27,29/51	b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY	REGISTRATION ACT INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY is alleged to have established contact with European Social Movement and to have sent a representative to Germany. The "NY Times" dispatch relating this information set forth. Informants described ALLIANCE as small, inconsequential and not representative of German-Americans, but are unable to state whether representative was sent to Germany by the organization.

- P -

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 NLS
ON 10/15/02 ISP/LSS
903921

DETAILS:

Investigation of this matter was instituted upon the receipt by the Bureau of a memorandum dated June 25, 1951, from Mr. JAMES C. MC INERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, concerning the VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY.

This memorandum stated that by letter dated June 5, 1951, b7C Society for the Prevention of World War III, Incorporated, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York, drew attention to a "New York Times" dispatch from Frankfort, Germany, dated May 18, 1951, dealing with a meeting of the International Fascist Congress held in Sweden.

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

105-11215-8 RECORDED 51
NOV 21 1951 INDEXED - 51

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

(5) - Bureau (105-11215) (Encs. 3)
2 - Newark
3 - New York (97-1249)

COPY IN FILE

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According to [redacted] the "New York Times" reported that the spokesman for this organization "said that the VOTERS ALLIANCE, which was described as consisting of 600,000 Americans of German origin, had established contact with the European Social Movement and was sending a representative to Germany."

The "VOTERS ALLIANCE" referred to is the VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY, an organization which was the subject of an earlier letter to the Department from [redacted] in which he enclosed a copy of the magazine "Prevent World War III, No. 37, February-March, 1951." On Page 13 of this publication there is an article entitled "Deutschland Ueber Alles" in which is quoted at some length a telegram sent by E. A. FLECKENSTEIN, President of the VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY to the representatives of the German Bonn Government in Washington.

b7C

Photostatic copies of the FLECKENSTEIN wire in the German language together with its English translations were obtained from [redacted] who also made available Issue No. 37 of the magazine published by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, Incorporated. He again called attention to the article referred to above appearing on Page 13 of this magazine.

The magazine together with the photostatic copy of FLECKENSTEIN'S wire are being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure.

The dispatch in the "New York Times" to which [redacted] drew attention appeared in the May 19, 1951 issue and was written by DREW MIDDLETON. The article was headed "Anti-Nazi Statute Prepared By Bonn." The subheading stated "Bill Would Require Political Parties to Reveal Source of Financial Assistance." It was datelined May 18, 1951, at Frankfort, Germany. Excerpts from this article are set out as follows:

"The Right-Wing Groups, aware of antagonism their recent successors have aroused, are striving to assist in the coloration of a new international movement called the European Social Movement.

"In view of the government's efforts to require political parties to reveal the source of financial assistance, it was not surprising that at a press conference today spokesmen for the European Social Movement protested vigorously against calling their movement Fascist.

"Moreover, the spokesmen asserted that the meeting in Malmo, Sweden, early this week originally described by delegates as an International Fascist Congress, was merely a gathering of high-minded patriots who wanted to preserve European culture from both the Americans and Russians.

"Dr. FRANZ RICHTER, Bundestav Deputy and voluble neo-Nazi, attended the meeting.

"The spokesmen outlined the program of the European Social Movement, which among other things proposed to establish a European labor service, a European veterans organization and contact with German racial groups throughout the world.

"The spokesmen said that the VOTERS ALLIANCE which was described as consisting of 600,000 Americans of German origin, had established contact with the European Social Movement and was sending a representative to Germany.

"Without exception, the speakers attacked all political parties in Germany save those of the radical Right-Wing."

In an article headed "Stone Ties Shot by World Fascist" in the May 12, 1951 issue of the "New York Times," DREW MIDDLETON wrote from Frankfort, Germany, that the International Fascist Congress would open in Malmo, Sweden, on May 12, 1951. He stated that the International Fascist Congress is composed of radical Right-Wing Groups from all over Europe, including Italy, Spain, Britain, France, the Netherlands and Belgium.

He continued that Dr. FRANZ RICHTER, a Bundestav Deputy and one of the leaders of the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party, planned to attend.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, advised that the VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY is a small organization of German-Americans who meet at the Cafe Hindenburg on East 86th Street, in the Yorkville Section of New York City and whose aim is allegedly the rehabilitation and rebuilding of Germany. His estimate of the membership was about sixty. He described them as an irresponsible group which would fade away if the New York newspapers would only ignore it and cease giving it publicity.

He said that the organization has no money and is considered of no consequence. He stated that no right thinking German-American would have anything to do with the VOTERS ALLIANCE.

97-1249

As for the sending of a representative to Germany, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had no knowledge of this but did not see how they could do this in view of their poor financial condition. Possibly one of the members, such as [redacted], made the trip to Germany on his own, according to the informant.

The informant furnished the names of others who might be able to furnish further information about this organization. However, he said that he believed that information regarding the sending of a representative to Germany would have to be obtained from a member of the organization.

b2 Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, stated
b7C that he knew nothing about the VOTERS ALLIANCE with the exception
b7D that some time ago, an individual named [redacted] from Maryland, came to see him and mentioned the organization as one which had as its aim the rebuilding of Germany. He requested him to furnish him with the names of wealthy and influential German-Americans who would be interested in supporting such a program. The informant said that he refused to cooperate with [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he was never a member of the VOTERS ALLIANCE but that he had attended one meeting some time ago. He said that he was not favorably impressed by the type of individuals attending the meeting or by what he heard at the meeting. For this reason he did not attend any more meetings.

He described [redacted] VOTERS ALLIANCE, as an attorney who comes from a respectable and well-known family in Weehawken, New Jersey. The family built up a prosperous meat provision business and he is quite wealthy through inheritance.

The alleged aim of the organization, the rehabilitation of Germany, is a good one said [redacted] but in his opinion, [redacted] is not going about it in the right way. He remarked that no self-respecting German-American would join [redacted] and his group.

[redacted] said that she had attended a few meetings last year and had never observed anything unpatriotic or objectionable. The last meeting she attended was sometime in January, 1951, and she has not been back at the meetings because of illness.

[redacted] said that she did not know whether the VOTERS ALLIANCE had sent a representative to Germany. She estimated that the organization had a membership of approximately fifty members. She said she could furnish no other information regarding the organization. b7C

An attempt was made to locate [redacted] Administrative Assistant to the President of the VOTERS ALLIANCE, at 242 East 79th Street, New York, New York. It was ascertained that he had moved some time ago and his present whereabouts was not known.

The records of the Lenox Hill Post Office reflected a forwarding address for [redacted] dated May 31, 1949. This address was in care of [redacted]

- P E N D I N G -

THE TELEGRAM OF A GERMAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC IN WASHINGTON CONCERNING GERMAN REARMAMENT.

The following English translation of a German language telegram presents for the first time in a composite form the prevailing opinion of Americans of German origin on the subject of German rearmament. The stand taken is that the rearmament of western Germany must be thorough or there should be no rearmament at all. Rearmament in Germany should be a guarantee against invasion by the Soviets and not an invitation to same. Merely equipping a couple of divisions or a small police force of Germans would be to repeat the tragedy of the initial months of the Korean war. In order to urge the prevention of a second Korean incident in Germany and in order to call attention to the fact that such a repetition in Germany would again bring about a tragic loss of American lives, as was the case in Korea, the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, the first organization to publicly call for the rearmament of Germany, herewith makes public its views as telegraphed to the representatives of the Bonn government.

December 12th, 1950

Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany
1716 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

The undersigned president of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry respectfully requests the Permanent Mission of the German Federal Republic to transmit our views on the subject of German rearmament to your government.

My predecessor, the former president of the Voters Alliance, over a year ago before a public hearing of a U.S. Senate committee called for the rearmament of Germany under German direction. This fact and the long fearless dedication of my organization to the cause of an absolute and unconditional rehabilitation of Germany entitles me in this hour of decision to call the following facts to the attention of his Excellency, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

We urge the German government not to rearm the Reich, unless it is granted the right to possess full-fledged armed forces, officered by Germans and equipped with all kinds of modern weapons, instead of the proposed police force which could only fight a delaying action. Then for what else could such cannon fodder be used? Up to the present day the Truman Administration has demonstrated neither the intention nor the ability to defend all of western Germany, and just as little do allied war plans provide for such a defense. Consequently, it is clear that the actual intention of the Allies is only that of defending the Rhine and that they do not care a bit if everything which still remains standing between the Rhine and the Elbe is obliterated. And so it is clear to us German Americans that if Germany welcomes these Greeks bearing gifts, the Truman-Acheson-Marshall triumvirate, and accepts their proposal to hire out a few Hessians to them, it will lead to the certain extinction of Germany. For, should a few of these hirelings survive after the Allies retreat across the Rhine, death on the gallows would seem a certainty for them, just as it would be meted out to him whose hand did not wither, as he placed his signature of approval on this handing over of the German people. And likewise it is certain, that if the eastern German puppets of the Kremlin take over all Germany, western German civilians would receive the status of traitors and rebels.

Furthermore, it is evident that these "statesmen" are completely indifferent as to whether millions of Germans, just like the expellees from the East, perish or not, as long as these gentlemen may keep themselves in the saddle for a longer time. That these "men of honor" would also heedlessly deliver up his Excellency and the members of his government "in case of necessity" to the Kremlin and its puppets in eastern Germany, must have meanwhile dawned on your government.

His Excellency knows, as well as we here in this country, that the total military strength of the Atlantic Pact allies of the United States is one tenth that of the German Wehrmacht of 1941. In view of this dismal background the greatest precaution is advisable for the government of his Excellency, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, not to fall into a trap of the Truman Administration, since very recently Marshall, the co-assassin of China, has been brought into the Truman cabinet as Secretary of Defense and adviser.

We remind your government that real anti-Communist Europeans like General Vlasov have long since been handed over to the Soviets by American officialdom for extermination, just as whole divisions of brave German soldiers were similarly handed over. It is only several short years ago that a German civilian received a long prison sentence from the American occupation authorities because he had publicly expressed the possibility that there might be war between America and Russia, and had voiced his support of America!

[redacted]

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[redacted]

In considering German rearmament brought about by the will of the Allies, we must remember how easily their policies become subject to extreme and sudden gyrations. A few short years ago so-called war-like peoples, as Germans, Austrians, Japanese and Finns, were declared not entitled to possess arms, while at the same time arms in the hands of so-called peace-loving peoples like the Soviets and other red-tainted Europeans and Asiatics was considered a desirable state of affairs.

German General von Manstein received a severe prison sentence from the western Allies for dealing sternly with red guerillas and snipers behind the German lines in Russia, and now, paradoxically, the Americans are confronted with the same question, as they see their own men brutally murdered by Communist guerillas in Korea.

All considered, I want to warn his Excellency that any agreement which his government enters into with the Truman Administration is at its peril. The German Federal government should, therefore, break off all further negotiations concerning the question of rearmament, UNLESS AN IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL WESTERN GERMANY IS GIVEN.

We also urge your government, as a condition precedent on which to base its dealings on this subject, to insist that the United States give certain guarantees beforehand to undo the rape of the trans-Oder-Neisse lands and that it totally repudiate same, to which it was and is up to this day a party, and that it recognize the validity of the Munich Agreement of October 1938 and the rights of Sudeten Germans and other expellees to their lands. Only five short years ago American officialdom and the American press openly gloated over the surprise in store for Germany at Potsdam, where by the orders of an American president and other allied statesmen several million Germans were driven to their deaths. To this day the Allies have made no move to solve the terrible problem of the expellees. Just as little would the Anglo-Saxon countries give one of their many colonies to these helpless disfranchised persons. Hence it should be your government's policy, before it continues to deal with the Allies any further, to force them to repudiate for all time their stand at Potsdam. A German government which does not seize this opportunity is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty.

We also urge your government to insist on the immediate restoration to Germany of the merchant ships stolen by the allies, inasmuch as reparations imposed before a peace treaty is concluded are illegal and inasmuch as possession of these ships is necessary to the full restoration of Germany's foreign trade.

It would be unthinkable for a German government to enter into further negotiations with the Truman Administration until the latter changes its apparent policy of not allowing Americans of German ancestry to become members of the U.S. military government in Germany.

We also remind your government of the continuing hostility of the Truman Administration to Germans in this country. German-born individuals, even when they are American citizens, who have committed no crime, are still being deported from the U.S.A. The White House steadfastly refuses to give interviews to German American groups, even to charitable organizations. In the White House there still reigns a psychopathic antagonism to everything German.

The entire subject of German rearmament and steps which are contemplated to be taken in that direction are extremely serious for the reason that the German people is not being consulted in this question any more than it was in the matter of the Occupation Statute, the rape of the Ruhr territory, the Acheson gift of the Saar territory to France and many other matters. The German people cannot be heard because no real freedom of speech and of the press exists in Germany. This telegram represents the prevailing sentiments of Americans of German origin and like so many other statements, this telegram will not be published in the German press because of the western allied commissars or because the German press will not dare publish these words out of fear of these commissars.

One of the greatest crimes committed by the Nazi regime was its signing of the unconditional surrender agreement. The signing of same has given the color of legality to the violence, rape, looting, larceny and murder which all of the allies have visited on the German people. We trust that your government will not by its future agreements worsen the lot of the German people, since even today, five years after the unconditional surrender, it is hardly in a position to assert its most primitive rights.

Edward A. Fleckenstein,
President of the Voters Alliance
P.O. Box 215
New York 29, N.Y.

(A telegram on the subject of German rearmament. An English translation of same appears on an inside page.)

Title VA

TELEGRAMM EINER DEUTSCHAMERIKANISCHEN ORGANISATION AN DIE VERTRETER DER DEUTSCHEN BUNDESREPUBLIK IN WASHINGTON, BEZUEGLICH DER DEUTSCHEN WIEDERAUFRUESTUNG.

In folgendem Telegramm erscheint zum ersten Mal in zusammengesetzter Form die ueberwiegend herrschende Gesinnung der Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft bezueglich der Frage der deutschen Wiederaufruestung. Entweder aus Furcht oder aus Feigheit ist die deutsche Presse meistens einer grossen Pflichtverletzung schuldig, indem sie total versagt, Gesinnungs-bestaetigungen wie diese zu veroeffentlichen. In Anbetracht dieser Einschraenkung der Presse- und Redefreiheit in West Deutschland wird diese Darstellung einer deutschamerikanischen Organisation gebracht.

den 12ten Dezember 1950

An die Vertretung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
1716 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Der unterzeichnete Praesident der Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry (Waehlervereinigung fuer Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft) ersucht die Vertretung der deutschen Bundesrepublik um gefl. Uebermittlung unserer Ansichten zur deutschen Wiederaufruestung an Ihre Regierung.

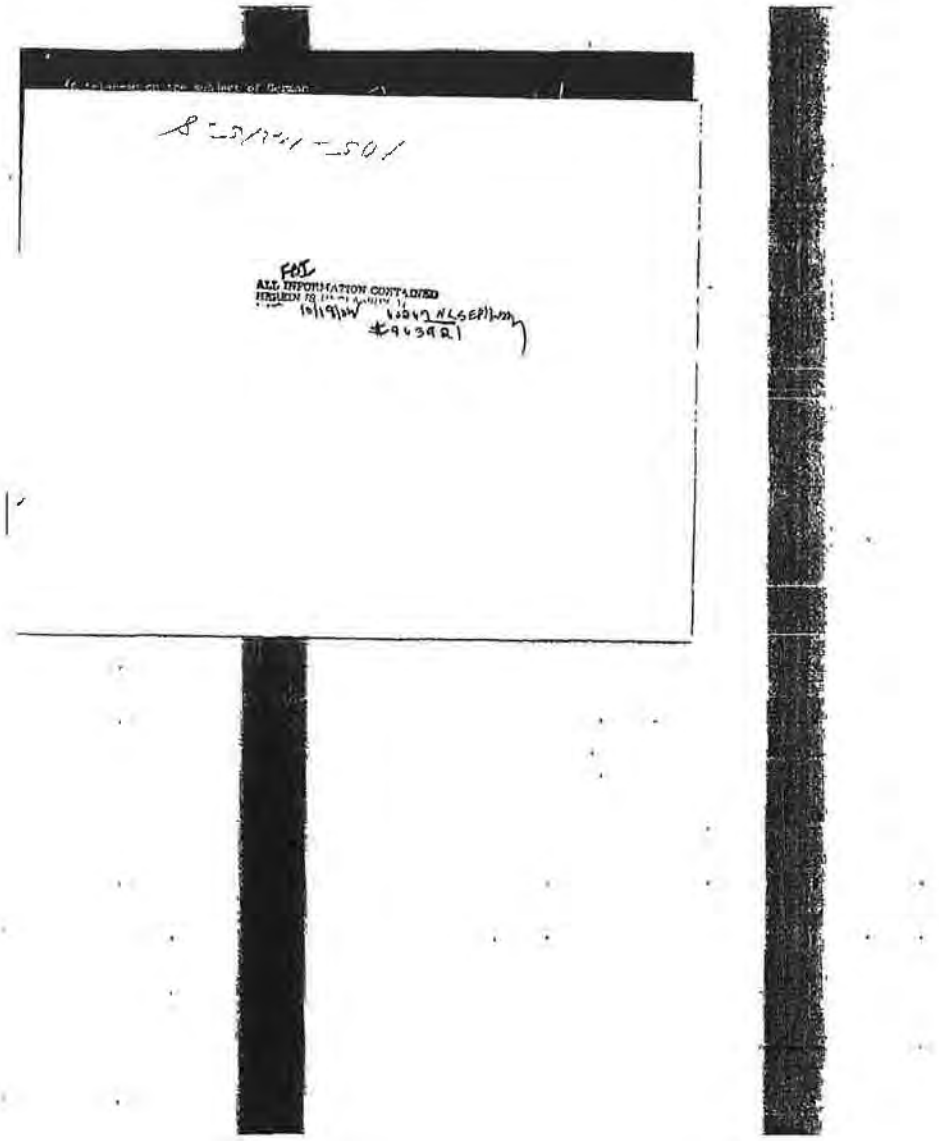
Mein Vorgaenger, der fruehere Praesident der Voters Alliance, hat schon vor ueber einem Jahre in oeffentlicher Sitzung eines U.S. Senats-Ausschusses mit aller Energie die Wiederbewaffnung Deutschlands unter deutscher Heeresleitung beantragt. Diese Tatsache, und die langjaehrige, furchtlose Einsetzung meiner Organisation fuer die absolute und bedingungslose Rehabilitierung Deutschlands gibt mir das Recht in dieser Entscheidungsstunde, seine Excellenz, Herrn Bundeskanzler Konrad Adenauer, auf folgende Tatsachen aufmerksam zu machen.

Wir ersuchen die deutsche Regierung von jeder Wiederbewaffnung des Reiches Abstand zu nehmen, es sei denn, dass dem Reich das Recht zuteil wird, eine unter rein deutschem Kommando stehende Wehrmacht, ausgeruestet mit allen modernen Waffen, wiederaufzustellen, anstatt der paar vorgeschlagenen Schupo-Bataillonen. Denn wofuer anders als Kanonenfutter in Nachhut-Gefechten kaemen diese letzteren in Verwendung? Bis zum heutigen Tage hat die Truman Administration weder die Absicht noch die Faehigkeit gezeigt, ganz West Deutschland zu verteidigen; gerade so wenig sehen dies die Kriegsplaene der Allierten vor. Infolgedessen ist es klar, dass die wirkliche Absicht der Allierten nur die ist, die Rhein Linie zu verteidigen und dass sie keinen Deut darum geben, wenn "das naechste Mal" alles, was noch zwischen Rhein und Elbe steht, in die Luft fliegt. Und so ist es uns Deutschamerikanern klar, dass dieses Danaergeschenk des Truman-Acheson-Marshall Triumvirats - diese Erlaubnis zur Aufstellung von ein paar Hessenbataillonen - falls von Deutschland angenommen, zur sicheren Ausloeschung von Deutschland fuehren muss. Denn sollten nach dem Rueckzug der Allierten ueber den Rhein von dieser Soldateska noch ein paar Maenner uebrig bleiben, so waere diesen ein Verraetertod am Galgen sicher; gerade so wie jenen, denen die Hand nicht verdorrte, als sie ihre Unterschrift zu dieser Auslieferung des deutschen Volkes hergaben. Und ebenso ist es sicher, dass bei der Machtuebernahme der ostdeutschen Haescher des Kremlin, die westdeutsche Zivilbevoelkerung samt und sonders zu Verraetern und Rebellen gestempelt wuerde.

Und fernerhin, dass es diesen "Staatsmaennern" vollstaendig gleichgueltig ist, ob millionen Deutsche, gleich den Ostfluechtlingen, verrecken oder nicht, so lange diese Herren sich nur selbst fuer einige Zeit im Sattel halten koennen. Dass diese "Ehrenmaenner" auch seine Excellenz und seine Regierungsmitglieder "bei Bedarf" bedenkenlos an den Kremlin und dessen Haescher in Ost Deutschland ausliefern wuerden, duerfte Ihrer Regierung inszwischen wohl klar geworden sein.

Wie seine Excellenz wohl so gut wissen wird, wie wir hierzulande, betraegt die totale verfuegbare Militaermacht der im Atlantik Pakt mit den U.S.A. verbuendeten Maechte kaum ein Zehntel der Schlagkraft der deutschen Wehrmacht vom Jahre 1941. In Anbetracht dieses duesteren Hintergrundes duerfte fuer die Regierung seiner Excellenz, des Herrn Bundeskanzler Konrad Adenauer, wohl die groesste Vorsicht am Platze sein, nicht auf eine Falle der Truman Administration einzugehen, zumal noch in letzter Stunde der Mithenker Chinas, Marshall, als Mitberater und Kriegsminister des Trumanschen Kabinettes beigezogen wurde.

Wir machen Ihre Regierung auf die Tatsache aufmerksam, dass wirkliche antikommunistische Europaer, wie General Vlasov, schon laengst von der amerikanischen Behoerde an die Sowjets zur Ausrottung ausgeliefert worden sind, genau so wie man Divisionen tapferer deutschen Soldaten ruecksichtslos auslieferte. Es sind nur einige


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kurze Jahre her, dass einem deutschen Zivilisten von der amerikanischen Besatzungsbehoerde eine langjaehrige Gefaengnisstrafe auferlegt wurde, weil er nur die Moeglichkeit eines Krieges zwischen Amerika und Russland gegeneinander und eine Parteinahme fuer Amerika befuerwortet hatte!

Betrachtet man die Wiederaufruestung Deutschlands herbeigefuehrt durch den Willen der Alliierten, so muss man stets beruecksichtigen die leichtfertige Art und Weise in welcher jegliches von ihnen vereinbarte Abkommen das Opfer extremen und ploetzlichen Kreisbewegungen wird. Es war doch nur vor kurzer Zeit, dass man erklaerte, die sogenannten kriegslustigen Voelker, Deutsche, Oesterreicher, Japaner und Finnen, seien nicht berechtigt, Waffen zu besitzen. Dagegen, Waffen in den Haenden der sogenannten friedlichen Voelker, der Sowjets und anderer rot-befleckten Europaer und Asiaten, waere ein wuenschenswerter Zustand.

Ueber den deutschen General von Manstein wurde eine schwere Gefaengnisstrafe verhaengt von den westlichen Alliierten, weil er streng mit den Guerillas und Franctireurs hinter der deutschen Linie in Russland umzugehen wusste. Und nun, paradoxisch, sehen sich die Amerikaner vor demselben Problem gestellt, insofern ihre eigene Leute von den kommunistischen Guerillas in Korea in brutaler Weise ermordet werden.

Zusammenfassend, moechte ich seine Excellenz warnen, dass irgend ein Abkommen, welches Ihre Regierung mit der Truman Administration abschliesst, katastrophale Folgen haben koennte. Die deutsche Bundesregierung soll daher alle weiteren Verhandlungen in Bezug auf die Frage der Wiederaufruestung abbrechen, ES SEI DENN, DASS MAN EINE EISERNE GARANTIE FUER DIE VERTEIDIGUNG GANZ WEST DEUTSCHLANDS GIBT.

Wir ersuchen Ihre Regierung fernerhin, bevor sie sich auf irgend welche Verhandlungen in obiger Sache einlaesst, darauf zu bestehen, dass die Vereinigten Staaten bestimmte Garantien geben, den Raub der Gebiete oestlich der Oder-Neisse Linie, woran sie ja mitbeteiligt waren und immer noch sind, ungeschehen zu machen; dass sie weiterhin den Muenchener Vertrag von Oktober 1938 noch fuer gueltig erklaeren und das Recht der Sudetendeutschen und aller Vertriebener zu dem Wiederbesitz ihrer Heimatlaender anerkennen. Es sind nur fuenf Jahre her, seit die amerikanische Beamtenwelt und die amerikanische Presse sich an der Ueberraschung weideten, welche man fuer Deutschland in Potsdam bereitete und derzufolge auf Befehl eines amerikanischen Praesidenten nebst anderen alliierten Staatsmaennern einige millionen Deutsche in den Tod gejagt wurden. Die Alliierten haben bis zum heutigen Tage nicht einmal daran gedacht, die fuerchterliche Frage der Vertriebenen zu loesen; und ebensowenig wuerden die angelsaechsischen Laender sich dazu hergeben, auch nur eine ihrer zahlreichen Kolonieen diesen beraubten und hilflosen Menschen zur Verfuegung zu stellen. Deshalb soll jeder Verhandlungsbereitschaft Ihrer Regierung eine Erklaerung der Alliierten vorausgehen, dass sie ein fuer allemal Abstand von ihrer Potsdamer Entscheidung nehmen. Eine deutsche Regierung, welche nicht diese Gelegenheit ausnuetzt, wuerde sich einer grossen Pflichtverletzung schuldig machen.

Ebenso soll Ihre Regierung auf der sofortigen Zurueckerstattung der von den Alliierten gestohlenen Schiffe bestehen, da Zwangsreparationen, welche vor dem Abschluss eines Friedensvertrages ausgefuehrt werden, dem internationalen Gesetz zuwider sind und weil der Besitz dieser Schiffe fuer die Wiederherstellung des deutschen Aussenhandels notwendig ist.

Es waere undenkbar fuer eine deutsche Regierung, sich in weitere Verhandlungen mit der Truman Administration einzulassen, bis letztere von seinem scheinbaren Standpunkt ablaesst, Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft nicht als Mitglieder der U.S. Militaerregierung in Deutschland zuzulassen.

Wir moechten auch Ihre Regierung auf die fortwaehrende feindliche Einstellung der Truman Administration gegenueber den Deutschen hierzulande aufmerksam machen. Deutsch geborene, selbst wenn sie amerikanische Buerger sind, und die sich nicht zu schulden kommen liessen, werden heute noch aus den U.S.A. deportiert. Vom Weissen Hause wird deutschamerikanischen Gruppen, selbst Hilfsorganisationen, jedwelche Audienz versagt. Auch herrscht dort immer noch ein psychopatischer Widerstand gegen alles, was deutsch ist.

Das ganze Thema der deutschen Wiederaufruestung und die Schritte, die diesbezueglich unternommen werden, sind sehr, sehr ernst, weil das deutsche Volk in dieser Frage ebensowenig zu Rate gezogen wird als es wurde in Bezug auf das Besatzungs-Statut, die Vergewaltigung des Ruhrgebiets, das Saargebiet, Geschenk Achesons an Frankreich, und vieles andere. Das deutsche Volk kann sich nicht hoerbar machen, weil keine wahre Presse- und Redefreiheit in Deutschland besteht. Dieses Telegramm vertritt die ueberwiegend herrschende Gesinnung der Amerikaner deutscher Herkunft. Gleich so vielen anderen Gesinnungs-Bestaetigungen dieser Amerikaner, wird dasselbe nicht in der deutschen Presse erscheinen, den westlich-alliierten Kommissars zu gefallen, oder weil die deutsche Presse sich nicht wagt, diese Worte zu veroeffentlichen aus Furcht vor eben diesen Kommissars.

Eins der groessten aller Verbrechen der Nazi Regierung war das Unterzeichnen der bedingungslosen Kapitulation. Diese Unterschrift hat den Gewalttaten, Vergewaltigungen, Auspluenderungen, Diebstaehlen und Morden, welche alle Alliierten am deutschen Volke veruebt haben, den Schein der Legalitaet verliehen. Wir hoffen, dass Ihre Regierung durch eventuelle kuenftige Vertraege das Los des deutschen Volkes nicht verschlechtern soll, zumal noch heute, fuenf Jahre nach der bedingungslosen Kapitulation, es kaum in der Lage ist, seine primitivsten Rechte geltend zu machen.

Edward A. Fleckenstein,
Praesident der Voters Alliance
P.O. Box 215
New York 28, N.Y.

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Prevent World War III

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C. Monteith Gilpin

This issue of PREVENT WORLD WAR III is dedicated to the memory of Mr. C. Monteith Gilpin, a founder of the Society for the Prevention of World War III and its Secretary up to the time of his death on November 3, 1950.

Mr. Gilpin was born in Philadelphia seventy-eight years ago. He was graduated from St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, and received his Law Degree from Columbia Law School in 1897. For many years he specialized in corporate and estate law, and was the director of several corporations in New York and New England. Mr. Gilpin was a veteran of the Spanish American War and a member of many patriotic clubs and societies, including the Academy of Political Sciences. Thus it can be seen from this brief outline of his diversified background that Mr. Gilpin's life was not a narrow one.

Nor were his activities confined solely to his professional pursuits. Mr. Gilpin was a man of action. He saw events not as disconnected phenomena but rather as part of a large pattern. Mr. Gilpin had a realistic comprehension of the driving forces in history and he was aware that this great land of ours had a vital role to play in shaping the destiny of the world, providing that its leadership maintained a sense of history. It was Mr. Gilpin's firm conviction that only by understanding the basic forces at work in the world could American leadership act intelligently.

It was for this reason that he advocated the establishment of an academy to train American diplomats on similar lines as West Point educates Americans to assume military leadership of our



country. Behind his plan for the training of future diplomats was his insistence that American leadership plan on a long term basis, that it be imbued with a sense of history, so as to avoid the pitfalls of short term expediency and improvisation. American leadership, he maintained, could not afford to blow hot at one moment and cold at another time. On the other hand, if American leadership acted resolutely on the basis of a clear historical perspective of world developments, then America's voice in world affairs could be effective and only then could our security and peace be preserved.

A specific reason which impelled him to propose this plan was the fact that he, in common with other officers of the Society, was witnessing blunder after blunder on the part of American diplomats and statesmen in the solution of post war problems, particularly that of Germany.

At the end of the war Mr. Gilpin expressed high hopes that the United States would take advantage of the great opportunity to break once and for all Germany's capacity to make war and to deprive her of the ability to bargain and maneuver. These were the prerequisites for stability in Europe, and would enable the West to reach some sort of agreement with the Russians without compromise of principle and without appeasement. But, as the months wore on, Mr. Gilpin saw with vivid clarity that those who were responsible for policy had no policy except the same old outworn discredited programs which were applied in Germany after World War I and which failed to prevent the rise of Nazism.

As one of the leading spokesmen of the Society, Mr. Gilpin time and again insisted that if American security was to be as-

Editorials

WE MUST ALWAYS TRY

It is understandable that the State Department should be suspicious of the Soviet proposal for a Big Four meeting on the question of the remilitarization of Germany. With Asia ablaze, the latest Russian demarche seems to be a cynical gesture in the eyes of our diplomats. It is as though the Russians were offering a single hose to put out widespread flames which threaten to engulf the whole world. Moreover, it is clear that the new Soviet bid aims to break up Western solidarity by raising the specter of a militaristic Germany, which sacked Europe twice in a generation and haunts every household on the periphery of German territory.

The importance of resolving the crisis in the Far East which threatens our security and peace is beyond debate. To achieve a measure of success in Asia, however, will be of little comfort if in the meantime a new blaze sweeps over Europe, ignited by the remilitarization of Germany.

Insofar as the Soviet objective to break up the Atlantic Alliance is concerned, we may as well admit the fact that the Soviets possess some important trump cards. The question is, shall we give the Russians the opportunity to play them? One of these cards could be used to place the onus of German rearmament on the United States. The other trump would be Russia's exploitation of the fears of the French and other Western European nations which don't relish the idea of German armed forces stalking their borders.

Business Week of January 6, 1951 reports: "Some American observers in Paris feel a refusal to talk with Moscow now will completely shake Western Europe's faith in American leadership." Finally, a U. S. refusal to meet with the Russians would, in the words of the *Wall Street Journal*, January 4, 1951, leave the United States "open to the charge that it is unwilling to negotiate with the Russians. This country should always be willing to talk as long as it is possible to talk." Similar sentiments were expressed in an editorial in the *New York Post*, January 5, 1951.

A Big Four meeting on Germany would not preclude the possibility and probability of discussions on other vital problems, including the Communist challenge in Korea. It would give our diplomats a chance to call a spade a spade and challenge before the peoples of the world the sincerity of the Soviet's peace offensive. In addition, such a meeting could be used by our statesmen as a means of "getting the record in perspective, the record, that is, of Soviet violations of Potsdam and the remilitarization of East Germany, which the Soviets have long undertaken." (*Wall Street Journal*, January 4, 1951)

A Big Four meeting, therefore, would not in any way weaken the determination of the Western powers to defend themselves and would not detract from American leadership. The contrary is more likely. In addition to these considerations, a Big Four meeting on the demilitarization of Germany would check, at least temporarily, the German drive for resurgence, by playing East against West and vice versa.

The Society for the Prevention of World War III has contended for many years that the cold war has not only been a blessing to the Germans, but more than that, it has enabled them to play no small part in keeping East and West at sword's point. Through the heightening tensions between East and West the Germans are succeeding in evading their responsibility for their crimes against humanity. Thus it is no surprise that the Germans are fearful over a Big Four meeting. The Germans don't want to be "sold out."

Mr. McCloy, the American High Commissioner for Germany, has gone so far as to assure Chancellor Adenauer that the Western Allies' investment of their resources in Western Germany gives evidence of their (Allies) good faith that there would be no betrayal of the Germans. (*New York Times*, December 28, 1950) Mr. McCloy's attitude explains a statement made by Bernard Baruch some months ago when he said: "Germany will dictate the peace in Europe."

The future would be gloomy, indeed, if this prophesy should come true. A Big Four meeting, therefore, could very well prevent such a catastrophe. Actually, there should be no contradiction between the basic interests of the United States and those of the Germans—that is, if the Germans are not interested in fishing in troubled waters. Why should the Germans fear a Big Four meeting, unless perhaps they are afraid that out of such talks agreements would be reached which would ease the present crisis?

Of course, miracles cannot be expected out of such a conference. Yet, if the Big Four can agree to enforce their original war aims with regard to Germany, there is hope for a brighter future for mankind.



Vicky in The London News Chronicle

sured in our lifetime, then it would be essential to break away from the discredited formulae of World War I and deal with the German problem on the basis of historical realities. He expressed his views in many letters which appeared in the leading newspapers throughout the country. He dealt with specific aspects of the German problem, such as reparations, German assets abroad, the resurrection of Germany's war potential, and the dangers of neo-Nazism. Undoubtedly, his letters received the serious attention of our leading officials and his views were shared by many Americans who did not have the facility to speak out as Mr. Gilpin did on behalf of the Society.

In the last issue of PREVENT WORLD WAR III Mr. Gilpin's last piece was published and appropriately enough, the title of his article was: "Towards Collective Security." In that article Mr. Gilpin once more returned to the importance of establishing a world-wide collective security system under the United Nations. Mr. Gilpin supported Secretary Acheson's views, which, he pointed out, could be the forerunner of such a system of collective security and would be the greatest deterrent to armed aggression such as that which occurred in Korea. Then he made the following observation: "Those who have advocated the remilitarization of Western Germany have based their arguments to a large extent on the fact that in Europe the Russians possess overwhelming land power and cannot be effectively checked without available military forces in the West. Underlying this thesis is the assumption that the day of a genuine world-wide system of collective security is gone and that the West must look to its own reserves for protection. But if this premise is true, then how seriously will the nations of the world take the recommendations of Mr. Acheson for the adoption of a world-wide system of collective security?" This is but one sample of his incisive logic. The question which he raised regarding the relationship of Secretary Acheson's recommendations and the remilitarization of Germany has yet to be answered.

It has been said by some of our friends that the Society's educational work will be vindicated some day—when we are no longer around. We do not share that pessimism. Indeed, we are confident that events will vindicate our viewpoint in the not too distant future. In any case, whatever the Society has accomplished or will accomplish, there can be no doubt of the role played by Mr. C. Monteith Gilpin. He was a great inspiration, a wise counsellor, a great American.

News Item—
Generals of Hitler's Wehrmacht confer with Western experts on use of West German troops.



(Cartoon by Walt Partymiller—Courtesy Gazette and Daily)

FACTS VERSUS WORDS

When the war ended in 1945, the Allies were faced with a great problem, namely the creation of a free and independent German press. The problem was made more difficult by the fact that in most cases printing facilities in Western Germany belonged to Nazis and Hitler supporters.

To assist German publishers who desired to make a clean break with the undemocratic traditions of the old German press, Military Government issued regulations which enabled such publishers to utilize the printing facilities and equipment which had formerly belonged to Hitlerites. Allied protection of the rights of these publishers was confirmed as recently as July, 1950 by Mr. *Ralph Nicholson*, former Director of the Office of Public Affairs in the Office of the American High Commissioner for Germany. Mr. Nicholson reaffirmed the validity of the mandatory leases on German newspaper plants established by the U. S. Military Government in a reply to a letter from *Franz Karl Maier*, President of the Association of Newspaper Publishers in the United States zone. Mr. Nicholson informed the German publishers, (see July, 1950 issue, *Information Bulletin*) through Mr. Maier, that the Newspaper Leases Review Board, set up to review proposed changes in mandatory leases, continues to exercise jurisdiction in this field.

In addition, Mr. Nicholson referred to Allied Law No. 13, which "prohibits German courts from rendering a decision impeaching the validity or legality of any recognition, decision or order published by the Military Government. . . ." Mr. Nicholson further declared: "Only the occupation authorities are competent to determine and construe the existence, terms, validity or intent of the voluntary and mandatory leases of the job printing contracts formulated . . . under Military Government directives . . . and that German courts have no competence in cases involving these issues."

In reply to Franz Karl Maier's question as to whether recognized restitution claims affected in any way the lease facilities, Mr. Nicholson wrote: "The recognition of a restitution claim to property subject to one of the newspaper leases in question does not terminate the lease nor affect its validity. . . . These leases can be terminated or altered, therefore, only by the Newspaper Review Board."

Yet, in spite of these avowed policies to encourage the development of an independent German press, the first victim of the drive on the part of powerful vested interests to undermine the free press in Germany was none other than Franz Karl Maier himself! Dr. Frederick K. Wallach described in detail in the last issue (No. 36) of PREVENT WORLD WAR III how the Bosch interests, through dubious legal proceedings and tactics, were able to obtain from a German court the verdict that they had been victims of Nazism. Following up this triumph, the Bosch interests immediately confronted Franz Karl Maier, one of the publishers of the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, with an ultimatum—either he would submit to their dictation or they would, by hook or crook, undermine his position.

The printing facilities which the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* uses were at one time the property of the Bosch interests. In view of the fact that the Bosch Trust had been adjudged a victim of Nazism, it was determined to regain control over these facilities as part of its claim for restitution. Franz Karl Maier alone, of course, could not balk the Bosch people who have friends in the highest circles of the Bonn Government. He had every right, however, to expect the protection of the American High Commissioner for Germany. No such help came, and Mr. Maier had to quit. This was a victory for the Bosch interests, but more than that, a very dangerous precedent in terms of the future of the democratic German press.

It would be hard to believe that American officials in Germany were unaware of the machinations of the Bosch interests. In this connection, we recall a part of an address on democracy and German public opinion by Mr. Shepard Stone, present Director of the Office of Public Affairs: "Above all, however," he told his German audience, "the papers themselves should be aware of their duties. Publishers and editors should know that they are trustees—trustees of the people. In times of financial difficulties they should remain firm, and not look for some capitalists to give them money to save their paper, which may very often turn out to be dangerous for the paper's independence. The publisher should take a close look at the man who gives him money and should insist upon the independence and the mission of the paper in being endangered." (October 20, 1950)

It seems to us that Mr. Stone would have not issued this warning unless he was aware of the fact that powerful industrial interests were out to recapture the German press and use it for their selfish purposes, as was the case before and during the Hitler regime. It is all very well for Mr. Stone to advise German newspaper publishers to be wary of sinister forces which would destroy the independence of German newspapers, but, in view of Allied regulations on this important matter, isn't it clear that Allied officials also have a responsibility in keeping clean the German newspaper profession?

The danger to the independence of German newspapers was also admitted by John J. McCloy in his Fourth Quarterly Report on Germany: "Potential threats," he observed, "to the independence of the German press are spreading newspaper mergers. As yet there is no evidence of outside financial interests in these combines, although this development could lead to the establishment of powerful newspaper trusts."

Although he recognized the danger to the independence of the German press by spreading newspaper mergers, Mr. McCloy denies the fact that outside financial interests are pulling the strings, although in the Bosch case the contrary is true. Moreover, the very fact that mergers are increasing could imply that outside capital has been brought in to effectuate these changes. As Mr. McCloy knows, it takes a great deal of money to buy up other newspapers. Therefore, an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the ouster of Franz Karl Maier from the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* might open up new clues for Mr. McCloy regarding the influence of outside financial interests in the German newspaper field.

From recent reports it seems that the pernicious influences which threaten the independence of German newspapers have invaded another important channel of public information, the film industry. The *New York Times* of November 7 carried a story captioned: "Ex

Nazis Seek Control of Films." The dispatch discloses that the German film empire, UFA, which was supposed to have been broken up under the Allied deconcentration laws, is attracting the eyes of some of the most influential Nazis and Hitler supporters. Among those who are trying to regain control over the UFA empire, are:

Max Winkler, Joseph Goebbels' right hand man, who was special deputy propaganda minister in charge of films.

Alfred Hugenberg, steel tycoon, who helped Hitler come to power.

Alfred Greven, director of German film interests in France during the occupation.

Dr. Gunther Dahl Grunen, Managing Editor of the Nazi super holding company, Cautio, which controlled all propaganda media, including films.

According to the *Times*, this group is in close contact with the Allied Film Reorganization Committee, and "is lobbying extensively with important West German Government personalities to keep the empire intact." In view of the activities of this unholy group, it is not surprising that efforts to suppress a new film produced by Veit Harlan, favorite movie maker of Joseph Goebbels, were blocked by a German court in Hamburg.

One can hardly say that the situation in the newspaper field and in the film industry in Germany is encouraging. Yet some of our leading officials in Germany continue to make lengthy speeches and write detailed reports on how successful "we" have been in bringing democracy home to the Germans.

A GERMAN VIEW



Die Welt, Hamburg

DECARTELIZATION FARCE

The most recent report on Germany (Fourth Quarterly, 1950) by the United States High Commissioner, is not only interesting in what it says but also in what has been virtually omitted. Mr. McCloy comments on a wide variety of subjects, ranging from the field of civil liberties where he notes that the Bonn Government, *"has been inclined to follow German traditions and has resisted efforts to liberalize some of the most paternalistic practices which have grown up in the past,"* to his discussion on the need for increasing Germany's war potential. *"Capital,"* he declares, *"must instead be furnished to industries likely to play an integral part in Germany's contribution to the common defense effort."*

Strange as it may seem, Mr. McCloy's report says practically nothing about the question of deconcentrating German heavy industry and the smashing of the German cartel network. One of the few remarks which we have been able to find alluding to this problem is filled with exuberant optimism: "Free enterprise . . ." he reports, has been one of the "watchwords of the Government's economic policy as formulated and carried out by the Minister of Economics, Dr. Ludwig Erhard."

Reading this statement one could easily get the impression that the Germans are now on the road to a genuine free enterprise economy. Unfortunately, all the evidence we have seen points the other way around. (In this connection, the relationship of German economic policy to a system of free enterprise was discussed in issues No. 32 and 33 of PREVENT WORLD WAR III, under the title: "Champions of Free Enterprise?" by Dr. Jean Pajus.)

As a matter of fact, Law No. 27, which is supposed to break up the German coal and steel trusts is in reality a far cry from the avowed policy to deconcentrate German heavy industry. This Law and the regulations accompanying it make it clear that the same German tycoons who have been responsible in the first place for the trustified character of German heavy industry, will be in charge of liquidating it.

As early as June 26, 1950 the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, commenting on the Law, noted that German industrial circles were very pleased about Article No. 5 of said Law. Article No. 5, in the opinion of these powerful interests, writes the *Stuttgarter Zeitung*, permits, "the exchange of shares of the old steel industry against shares of the newly to be formed steel units." Moreover, the *Stuttgarter Zeitung* flatly states that under Law No. 27, "It will be possible now to reorganize vertical concerns of mines and steel plants." It is a fact of history that the vertical German monopolies have not only exercised a stranglehold over the German economy, but have dominated the economic life of most of Europe.

As mentioned above, regulations supplementing Law No. 27 provide that these powerful monopolies will be liquidated by the German monopolists themselves. We estimate that roughly 50% of the present leading officials of the German monopolies to be liquidated, fall within the classification of the War Department circular of March, 1945, as individuals who: "in an outstanding way thrived under National Socialism, who welcomed it in the beginning, aided the Nazis to obtain power,

supported them in office, shared the spoils of expropriation and conquest, or otherwise markedly benefitted in their careers or fortunes under the Nazis."

The inadequacy of Law No. 27 is further confirmed by a description of the powers of the German coal control board (DKBL), by the *London Economist* of November 11, 1950. The *Economist*, speaking about the temporary coal shortage, said: "Last week the German Coal Control (DKBL)—a curiously anomalous body which exercises the powers of a government or cartel under the nominal authority of the Allied Coal Control —was empowered to ration supplies, in practice though not in name. The DKBL can do so because it controls a sales organization which in the internal market exercises all the powers which used to be wielded by the Rheinisch-Westfaelisches Kohlensyndikat. This organization was dissolved by Military Government on account of its being a cartel. Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr., of the Decartelization and Deconcentration Division, HICOG, writing in the November issue of *Information Bulletin*, confesses that decartelization and deconcentration of German industry is no easy matter. Implicit in his remarks is the admission that the German cartelists are far from convinced of the benefits of free enterprise, nor are the cartelists pursuing a do-nothing policy. Consequently, Mr. Murnaghan writes: "A large portion of the Division's time is devoted to obtaining evidence of such agreements (cartels) which, understandably, the parties keep as quiet as possible." Though more than 6,000 of such cartel agreements, according to Mr. Murnaghan, have been "formally terminated . . . there are signs of a revival of such agreements. . . ."

To round out this picture we are taking the liberty of quoting from a report by one of the members of a United States anti-trust team which had been sent over to Germany last year to undo the damages against the decartelization law under the regime of General Clay. We are indebted to Mr. Robert S. Allen, who published excerpts of this report in the *New York Post* of November 26, 1950:

"We have been fighting our own battle here ever since the Korean affair broke, but it looks as though ours will have a far less happy ending. Decartelization, dispersal of the I. G. Farben combine and break-up of the banking monopolies are about to be swept away in the panicky rush to give the Germans whatever they want in order to get them to accept the arms we are trying to thrust upon them. It is a truly tragic and despairing situation.

"All prospect of any acceptance by the Germans of any part of our economic reform program has virtually disappeared in the scramble to get them back into uniform. . . . Instead of advancing as we were doing for a while, we are now having to fight very hard to hold on to anything at all. It now appears that our decartelization program is out the window. . . . The British were always against it and so were a lot of other people in our own occupation establishment. Between them and the rush to rearm Germany, our deconcentration program appears about finished.

"Now, only a few months later, there is a beautifully organized drive, encouraged by the British and led by the old Farben gang, to scrap the law and let the Germans, meaning the Farben crowd, handle the problem.

". . . The lack of resolve by the Allies, and their susceptibility to blackmail, has now been graphically demonstrated. The Germans have tasted blood and they are on the prowl once more. Once again, it is the old cry, 'Deutschland Uber Alles.'

"Only recently, the Minister of Justice at Bonn made a public speech in which he denounced the three High Commissioners, demanded that they get out of Germany, and excoriated the occupation statute as a scrap of paper which had no authority in Germany. That's where we came in. Adolph Hitler rides again."

This sensational indictment of the decartelization farce is in sharp contrast to Mr. McCloy's rosy picture of free enterprise in Germany.

GUNS FOR BUTTER

"We're trading guns for butter in Germany today. The Soviet world is getting the tools with which to make guns; in return the free world's getting stuff with which to butter bread and sweeten coffee and trim Christmas trees.

"Here in the Ruhr—the industrial heart of West Germany—factories are booming this winter. Blast furnaces are roaring and the night sky is lit by the glow of open hearths. But much of its production—its high-grade steel and tools and heavy machinery—are flowing across the iron curtain at the rate of $250,000,000 a year.

"With these critical materials the Communist East German state is building up an industrial plant whose steel output has trebled in three years and which will be practically self-sufficient in two more. In 1952 production is expected to reach 160 per cent of prewar levels.

"In exchange, Soviet Germany is sending back silk stockings and film, glassware and baubles—the kind of trinkets that fill shop-windows and give West Germany its look of lush prosperity.

"This bustling trade is being carried on in the West by German industrialists, often with the approval of the German Ministry of Economics and in shocking disregard of the free world's strategic interests. It is causing grave alarm among American and British officials—who are all but powerless to prevent it.

"'We turned export licensing back to the Germans last February,' I was told by a State Department economic supervisor. 'Now they're determined to go on doing business as usual with their fellow-Germans across the line. And the Soviet Germans pay well—in gold and dollars—for the goods they need.'

"I looked at last year's figures of approved shipments to the East: $23,000,000 worth of iron and steel; $14,000,000 worth of vehicle and construction parts; $2,500,000 worth of machine tools; $7,500,00 worth of chemical and electrical products. And those are only a few of the items . . ."

(William Attwood in The New York Post)

RE-EDUCATION FIASCO

"German schools in the American zone are bringing up another generation to be blind followers. . . . Unless a major operation is performed in the German school system, we shall prepare for another generation that will welcome a dictator. . . . Ironically, we are doing it with American taxpayers' money expended for the express purpose of making another dictator unacceptable."

Thus spoke Dr. Worth McClure, Executive Secretary of the American Association of School Administrators before a Washington audience some weeks ago. There are ample facts to back up Dr. McClure's observations. Indeed, on the same day he spoke, the Associated Press reported from Stuttgart that: *"Thousands of former Nazis are back in their school teaching jobs in Western Germany."* According to the AP, at least forty-seven school teachers were found to be worse than "nominal Nazis" in the state of Wuerttemberg-Baden "where denazification scandals have been frequent."

A correspondent for the *New York Times*, writing from Stuttgart, revealed that of the forty-seven mentioned by the AP, twenty-four had been Nazi Party district leaders while many others had been active in "Racial Problems Bureaus." A number of them were "confidence men" in the Nazi Party Teachers' Association. For the information of our readers, Nazi "confidence men" were stool pigeons and spies employed by the Hitlerites to execute the Fuehrer's directives in whatever organizations they were assigned.

To illustrate the importance of these teachers to the Nazi machine, the *Times* correspondent cites the case of Dr. Ernst Schmidhuber. Schmidhuber was the executive officer of his Gau which was the biggest regional area in the Nazi Party organization. He possessed great talents and was an invaluable asset to the Nazi cause. Schmidhuber was an authority on the Hitler youth. He was a leading Party orator and district orientation leader. And last, but certainly not least, he was one of the Party's oracles on the "racial question." Today, he is back on the job—a teacher again!

The setbacks suffered by democracy in the German schools are reflected among German youth. A recent United States High Commission survey disclosed that only one out of four German youths in the American zone and one out of three adults believe that American democratization efforts "have achieved any great success up to now." Specifically, the survey reported that among Germans with twelve years or more education "84% see little or no success in American democratization efforts."

In this connection, we call attention to the fact that neo-Nazi youth organizations are appearing on the German scene. The latest of these outfits is called: "Reichsjugend" (Reichs Youth). It is led by one Herbert Muenchow, who, according to the *Frankfurter Rundschau* of November 4, 1950, was a district leader in Berlin under Hitler and at the end of the war was "Superior Fuehrer" of the Pioneers of the Storm Troopers. Muenchow, therefore, is a professional youth organizer who received his basic training in the Hitler youth organizations. The political godfather of Muenchow's organization is none other than Wolfgang Hedler, an important bigwig in one of the extreme German rightist parties. Hedler is a violent anti-Semite and has savagely attacked the Occupying Powers. His anti-Semitic activities became so obnoxious that even members of the West German parliament demanded his ouster from that body.

Ernest Leiser of the ONA writes: *"The group, like the Hitler youth, is uniformed, and on the right breast of each uniform shirt the members wear a Germanic 'wolfsangel,' a symbol which closely resembles the National Socialist swastika."*

In discussing the deteriorating situation among West German youth, the *New York Times* said in one of its editorials: *"Five years of Allied and German efforts of reorientation have not succeeded in filling the vacuum left by the collapse of the Reich with an understanding of the workings and meaning of democracy."* Every informed person knows that the *New York Times* is right in its conclusion, namely that there has been no significant victory for democracy among German youth.

But one is justified in asking the question—precisely what efforts have been made on the part of the Allies and the Germans to drive home the lessons of democracy? We are not talking about the handful of sincere Allied educators who have worked under the most difficult circumstances to do a job. They are not at fault. One merely needs to compare the paltry sums spent for education in Germany with the billions expended for the re-creation of German "efficiency," to understand how little has been done and who is to blame.

The American High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. McCloy, insists that a strong Germany is essential to the security of the West. Strength, to him, means a powerful industrial war potential. Everything else appears to be secondary. But would such a Germany really be strong to meet the challenge of Communism? Could such a Germany be a trusted ally of the West? There was a strong Germany before World War II. It was strong in the sense that it had unrivalled economic power, and that the Germans were thoroughly indoctrinated to follow the leader. But that Germany did not serve as a bulwark of democracy. It did not help to maintain peace.

Only a Germany whose people are thoroughly imbued with the democratic spirit can be strong, and that is why the re-education of the German youth is of paramount importance. It is they who must be made strong through the conviction that crime does not pay, and that peaceful pursuits and respect for one's neighbors is the truly democratic way. This will require much greater effort on the part of the Germans themselves. But, can we expect the Germans, young or old, to respond when they find that the Allies are hypnotized by the magical words, "German economic efficiency?"

DEMOCRACY IN REVERSE

"Roger N. Baldwin, national chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, recently called American efforts to reorient Germans toward democracy a 'failure' and charged:

" 'The old gang of civil servants is back; business is run by the same men who ran it under the Nazis. Order, not liberty, is their chief concern. Government of, by, and for the people is a long way off.' "

(From a report to the Christian Science Monitor)

I. G. FARBEN MERRY-GO-ROUND

The New York Times of January 15, 1951 reported that the Allied High Commission had agreed on a plan to "break up" the mammoth German chemical trust and cartel, I. G. Farben.

Long before VE day, the U. S. A. had been aware of the evil role which Farben had played in building up Hitler's war machine and undermining the economics of Germany's prospective victims. At the risk of being trite, we dare say that I. G. Farben was a government within a government. Indeed there are many authorities who say that I. G. Farben ran Hitler, and not the other way around.

As early as May 19, 1946, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Howard C. Petersen told a radio audience that the position of the American Military Government was "to destroy cartels and we are proceeding to do so." In this connection, Mr. Petersen declared that the old management of I. G. Farben had been removed and that "four or five Farben munition plants" were destroyed. Concluding his remarks, Mr. Petersen assured his audience that the Farben cartel would be wiped out in accordance with Allied control agreements. The year 1946 passed but nothing substantial happened.

A chronicle of events in 1949 and 1950 indicates the vicissitudes in the efforts to eliminate the Farben cartel.

1. On June 1, 1949 the *New York Times* reported that the United States Military Government was going to sell one of the I. G. Farben chemical trust properties. It was reported as a move to implement previous laws for the breaking up of the Farben cartel.

2. On June 25, 1949 the *New York Times* reported that "a committee of creditors, bond holders and stock holders of the former I. G. Farben chemical trust" would be established "as one of the steps in the dissolution of the monopoly and the sale of its properties."

3. On July 13, 1949 the United Press reported that the stockholders of I. G. Farben had charged the occupying powers with disregarding "rights of private property." According to the United Press dispatch, the I. G. Farben stock holders were objecting to Law No. 9 of Nov. 30, 1945 which was designed to break up Farben.

By the end of 1949 it became apparent that the wide publicity given to the breaking up of Farben that past summer was "premature." As the year 1950 rolled around, it became clear that the resistance of the stock holders of Farben was having its effect:

1. On February 24, 1950 the *New York Times* carried a story titled: "New Farben Trust Seen in Germany." The article reported "the alarm" expressed by Allied officials over the rebirth of the Farben cartel. The *Times* dispatch observed that "officials here also deplore the fact that subsidiaries, notably in Spain and South America, are operating for the benefit of the old German proprietors."

2. On April 24, 1950 the *New York Times* carried a story titled: "I. G. Farben Cartel Again Is Target." But the dispatch revealed that the sale of Farben properties "which was to have set the stage for a vast liquidation program, is now 'dead as a doornail.'"

The *Times* wrote that the Office of the High Commissioner had rescinded the plans for such sales because they had been "ill-conceived." The article continued: "Instead of selling the remaining I. G. Farben properties outright—as previously was considered by military government officials—the Allied High Commission experts were thinking in terms of reorganization with stocks to be rearranged among the present stock holders."

Finally, on June 5, 1950 the Associated Press carried a report which read in part: "The Western High Commissioners turned control of the West German chemical industry back to the Germans today. . . . The Germans get control of some chemicals that can be used in war, but that also have peacetime uses. . . ."

During these years of promise and failure, the former bigwigs of the Farben cartel were reinstated in their old jobs, particularly in the French and British zones. For example, Wilhelm Mann, who had been indicted as a war criminal, resumed his post as director of Farben's Bayer Co. at Leverkuesen. Mann, according to the court transcript of the Farben trial, was an active Nazi Party member from 1931 until the end of the war. He took a leading part in creating and equipping the Nazi war machine. On the basis of his Nazi affiliations, Mann in 1933 purged the Farben organization under his control of all "non-Aryans."

Another important Farben official, who was restored to a preeminent position in the Farben hierarchy is *Ulrich Haberland*. Herr Haberland, unfortunately was not placed on the dock for the war crimes he committed. He was a member of the Nazi Party and as a bigwig in the Farben Combine, shared the responsibility for the employment of slave labor.

According to the *New York Times* of January 15, Haberland is the chief spokesman for the Farben empire in opposing the present plan of the Allied High Commission to establish 3 large companies and 6 smaller concerns out of the Farben combine. This is only a slight change from the pre-war organization of Farben, which was always divided into 3 groups as contemplated by the new plan.

One would think that Haberland would be prevented from regaining a position of power. But in accordance with the morality of some of the leading occupation officials, and with Allied policy to encourage "efficiency," Haberland was appointed as a manager of the Leverkuesen plant of I. G. Farben, which includes the huge Bayer organization.

As regards the new Allied plan to "break-up" Farben, the authoritative magazine *Business Week*, declares that the 3 major units resulting from "splitting" Farben look "a lot like cartels in their own right."

The *Times* indicates that the war criminal, Herr Haberland, who was never prosecuted, is not so much opposed to the setup of the 3 major units as he is to questions of detail. In this connection, *Business Week* reports that Law 35, covering the "decartelization" of Farben is precisely the kind that "the Germans—government, businessmen, stock holders, have been plumping for with all their might." Thus it seems that we are witnessing a sham battle, one which has been fought over and over again since the end of the war.

Given the political climate of today, which is so favorable to Germany's resurgence, and given the group of Allied officials who worship German "efficiency" and who do not feel any pangs of conscience by permitting war criminals like Haberland to dominate the German Chemical industry, is it not clear that the final victory will go to the Farben gang?

An Alternative to Rearming Germany

by

James. P. Warburg

(Author, Economist, Lecturer)

I

The writer has been a "re-examinist" with regard to certain aspects of our foreign policy during most of the postwar period. He has supported the Marshall Plan, "Point Four" and the Atlantic Treaty. He has opposed our assuming the role of self-appointed global policeman, involving the assumption of far-flung military commitments without commensurate military power. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in May 1949, the writer warned against assuming the specific commitment of defending Western Europe against invasion in the event that the deterrent to aggression provided by the Atlantic Treaty should fail to prevent a Russian attack. He contended that the United States should not commit itself to any preannounced strategy of defense and maintained that an undertaking to defend Europe at the Elbe or the Rhine would sooner or later lead to the fatal mistake of rearming Germany. This would not only fail to make Western Europe secure against invasion but might easily provoke the very attack we were seeking to prevent. The Senate Committee expressed its concurrence with these views. Nevertheless, the commitment to defend the frontiers of Western Europe was shortly thereafter taken by the administration, accompanied by repeated assurances that no rearmament of Germany was contemplated.

A year later the Government of the United States declared itself in favor of West German rearmament and is now engaged in trying to force the consent thereto by a reluctant Germany and an even more reluctant France. On October 21, 1950, the Russian Government issued a protest and suggested renewed four-power discussion of a German peace settlement.

In view of these developments, the writer has ventured to submit to the Secretary of State a proposal for the "re-examination" of our European policy which he believes would strengthen the defense potential of Western Europe, while at the same time creating the conditions in which a German peace settlement might profitably be discussed. The following is the gist of the proposal submitted.

II

Our Government is proceeding, at present, on the assumption that German rearmament and French rearmament can be made to complement each other. The evidence from abroad indicates this belief to be a fallacy.

1. Reports from Germany indicate:

(a) that the West Germans will not willingly rearm for a war in which their country would be the battleground—much less for a war in which the defense might be moved back from the Elbe to the Rhine; if they fight at all, the West Germans will want to fight an *offensive* war to recapture Eastern Germany;

(b) that the Germans will be uncertain allies unless they are sure of a Western victory, which they will be only when they see some twenty American and British divisions stationed in Western Germany; and

(c) that the Germans will not willingly rearm at all as second-class members of a Western coalition; that they will demand full equality, including equality in command.

2. Reports from France indicate:

(a) that if these German conditions are met, France will become more "neutralist" than ever;

(b) that the French do not want to fight an offensive war to recapture Eastern Germany for a strong, militarized German nation;

(c) that the French do not want or trust Germany as an equal partner; and

(d) that while the French would like to see large American and British armies stationed on the Continent, they fear that such a build-up *in Germany* may provoke Russian attack.

These considerations lead to the conclusion that *German rearmament and French rearmament would actually cancel each other out;* and that our present policy, while possibly producing some sort of compromise "agreement," *will fail to produce the will to resist anywhere in Western Europe.* Such a result might well invite Russian attack.

III

The alternative suggested is to forego German rearmament and, instead, to encourage serious rearmament and the will to resist in France and the Low Countries, by undertaking to station in those countries not less than twenty American and British divisions. This would be done on condition that France would match—division for division—any such Anglo-American garrison.

Admittedly, this alternative will not provide a sure defense against 175 Russian divisions. It still involves the risk—inherent in the commitment we have taken—that, if war comes, we may have to begin it with another Dunkirk, or worse. But, under this alternative, we should at least know upon whom we could count to provide a real deterrent to aggression and to put up a real fight if an invasion were launched. At the very least, we should have created the conditions in which a rearmed France and its rearmed neighbors could reasonably be expected to offer determined resistance.

This is the first part of the writer's proposal. It is a plea to reconsider where, how, and with what to build *real* strength in Western Europe, even if it entails far greater immediate efforts and sacrifices here at home than our present program.

IV

The second part of the writer's suggestion is founded upon the revised rearmament program just suggested. It deals with a new approach to a German peace settlement.

In their proposal of October 21, the Russians put forward four major suggestions:

1. A reaffirmation by the four occupying powers of their Potsdam undertaking to keep Germany demilitarized;

2. The "removal of all hindrances to the development of a peaceful German economy," and a renewed pledge against the "rehabilitation of the German war potential";

3. The "undelayed conclusion of a peace treaty," the creation of a unified German state, and the withdrawal, within one year after the peace treaty, of all occupation forces;

4. The "creation of an all-German Constitutional Council on the basis of balanced representation of Eastern and Western Germany"—this Council "to prepare for the establishment of a German Government."

Taking his cue from the Russian preamble to this proposal, which contained the usual vilification of the West, the Secretary of State issued a formal statement on October 24, denouncing the "effrontery" of the proposal and demanding that the Russians demonstrate their sincerity by deeds rather than words. This was to be expected, in view of the predicament to which our present policy has brought us. That predicament consists in being unable to discuss the possible attainment of our own avowed objectives in Germany without running afoul of our present efforts to include Western Germany in a Western defense bloc. So long as these efforts continue, we cannot discuss the unification of Germany, we cannot discuss a peace treaty, we cannot even contemplate the withdrawal of our occupation forces. So long as our present policy stands, it is clear that we shall be embarrassed by any suggestions—sincere or insincere—for a renewal of negotiations leading toward a German settlement.

If, however, we were to modify our defense program along the lines already suggested, the situation would be reversed. We should be relieved of our present embarrassment and Russian sincerity would then truly be on trial before the world.

As matters stand, we cannot renew our Potsdam pledge against remilitarization for the simple reason that we intend to remilitarize Western Germany. Therefore, we can only denounce the Russians for having broken their pledge by a partial remilitarization in Eastern Germany. Granted that the Russians *have* transgressed, our case is weak *because we intend to transgress even more.* Under the alternative here proposed, the Russians would have to undo what they have done in Eastern Germany or else admit that their proposal was insincere.

The same thing holds for the Russian proposal to unify Germany, sign a peace treaty and withdraw all occupation forces. Here, too, we can only denounce the Russians for having until now obstructed unification. Our case is weak for two reasons: first, not only the Russians but our friends, the French, have obstructed unification and would still be reluctant to see it accomplished; and, second, our present program for rearming Western Europe is based upon the assumption of a divided Germany. Under the suggested alternative, we would be in a position where we could sincerely pursue our avowed objectives, where we could allay French fears of German unification (since Germany would be kept demilitarized), and where Russian sincerity in proposing unification would be on trial.

The greatest obstacle to a German settlement in the past has been Russian unwillingness to permit a unified Germany to be democratic, in the Western sense—that is, to have a government based upon free elections and a constitution guaranteeing the political freedoms. Mr. Acheson rightly denounced the Russian proposal for "balanced representation" between East and West and for its implied failure to permit an all-German government based upon free elections. Since then, however, there have been some interesting reports of statements by East German communist leaders which indicate that the Russians might be willing to back down on their "balanced representation" and possibly even accept free all-German elections. This *could* be true, if the Russians have concluded that a demilitarized, "democratic" Germany (in the Western sense) would be less of an evil than a remilitarized Western Germany. If so, this would be a great step forward toward a German settlement. But we shall never find out by just asking, unless the Russians feel that, by making the concession, they have a chance of preventing West German rearmament. The suggested alternative would make it possible to demand a clear answer.

Finally, when the Russians proposed (item 2) "the removal of all hindrances to the development of a peaceful German economy," they were, in effect, offering to give up further reparations out of current German production. *In the past, this has been the second great obstacle to a settlement.* This proposal may have been a bluff or a sincerely offered concession, motivated, perhaps, by the fact that the Russians know they have milked the East German cow fairly dry. Once we get ourselves in a position where we really want unification and a settlement, we shall be able to find out whether this second obstacle has been removed.

V

To summarize:

1. *The writer submits that, by embarking upon the suggested course, we shall not weaken but strengthen the defense of Western Europe.* It should be noted that this proposal does not suggest that the Russians should retire a few miles to the Oder, while our troops come home across the ocean. Under this proposal we and the British would maintain at least twenty full-strength ready divisions no further from the West German frontier than the Russians will be from the East German frontier, and this Anglo-American force would be at least matched by France and the Low Countries.

2. The writer submits that, by modifying our rearmament program as suggested, we shall put ourselves in a position to pursue with sincerity our avowed aim of unifying and permanently demilitarizing Germany, of working out a peace settlement, and of withdrawing all occupation forces under United Nations supervision and control.

Obviously, if this plan is adopted, we shall have to go considerably further in arming ourselves than seems at

present contemplated. It is unlikely that the British could provide more than perhaps five divisions for a West European garrison. This means that we should have to provide fifteen—perhaps more. The writer believes that the American people would not balk at the additional sacrifice and effort, if they were given an opportunity to study and understand the facts.

The writer is fully aware of the dangers involved in moving nearer to the condition of being a full garrison state. He would accept this evil until, by determined creative effort along political and economic lines, we can at last create those conditions in which universal enforceable disarmament becomes a practicable possibility.

If the present acute crisis in Asia can be surmounted, here is our great opportunity to strike at the heart of the cold war, which lies in Europe. To seize this opportunity will require both skill and courage. In foregoing German rearmament, we should not be making a concession designed to appease Russia. We should be making a concession demanded by a clear understanding of our own vital self-interest. Were we to change our course with regard to German rearmament, we should bring about, here and throughout the world, a feeling of relief, of renewed confidence in the justice of our cause, and of hope for the future.

"There are two major reasons why the Russians might prefer to wait a while.

"One is that it will take at least a year before Atlantic Pact blueprints start getting translated into actual armies. It will take time to reconvene the war-industries of the Ruhr. It will take time to win over the still bargaining west-German leaders, and even more to win over a German people who don't want to fight for either side. The Russians may prefer to wait until an attack can be timed to a sharp crisis of disunity in the West.

"Which leads to the other reason. Every step we take to arm Germany means bringing back the former Nazi generals and the military caste, which in turns means placing Germany under a blacker reaction. This is a risk which even Gen. MacArthur has all along been unwilling to take in Japan. If we do it in Germany, we weaken further our ties to our allies in Britain and France, who still have reason to remember the German military caste. The Russians, I suspect, may not be adverse to allowing us some time in which thus to undermine our own moral strength in Europe.

"I wonder whether either side can stop on this road to a common suicide. The trouble with time-tables is that they become ends in themselves, and take on a motion and volition of their own. This is the most terrifying element in the whole world crisis."

(Max Lerner in the New York Post)

CHARGE BONN REGIME RECRUITS NAZI POLICE

Bonn, Jan. 24 (AP)—"The West German Social Democrats today charged that the Bonn regime has recruited former Nazis and S.S. (Elite Corps) officers for the Federal Emergency Mobile Police. . . ."

COMMON SENSE

"Another reason why sizeable military assistance from the United States is essential and why production of military equipment in Continental Western Europe cannot be pushed beyond certain limits ties in with the problem of Western Germany. It is not in the interest of our long-range security that the Ruhr should once again become one of the world's major producers of military equipment. There is, of course, always the dreadful possibility of a successful Soviet invasion of Western Europe, in which case the Ruhr would fall under Soviet control. But even leaving this possibility aside, we must be wary of developing in Germany a powerful arms production center which might some day be used for the sake of dominating Western Europe or for the basis of a German-Russian deal. It is better for our own security and for that of our Western European allies in two world wars that industry in the Ruhr should concentrate on the production of necessary civilian goods for the Allies rather than munitions. Western Germany can and must be integrated with the rest of Western Europe, but under circumstances where she would not become the single dominating element in that part of the world."

(From a Statement on European Recovery Program by the Board of Directors, National Association of Manufacturers)

"The Allied High Commission has agreed on a new plan for the break-up of the I. G. Farben empire into three big and six smaller companies. This preserves the Allied record of drafting at least one plan for the break-up of Farben every year since V-E Day."

(Editorial comment in the New York Post)



"Somehow we've got to mix the sauce."

Woop in L'Aurore, Paris

Who Should Distrust Whom?

"Germany has been besmirched . . ."

Over a tri-zonal radio hook-up some weeks ago Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Bonn Republic, bitterly complained to his fellow Germans that they were still distrusted by some of the Allies. As though he were shaking a warning finger at the Allies, he said that this attitude must be corrected because, "Distrust never breeds trust on the other side, but only infects with distrust again."

Dr. Adenauer's complaint should cause surprise among the Allied High Commissioners, French, British and American alike, for they, of all people, have devoted a good part of their energies toward establishing mutual understanding and friendship with the former enemy. The record is clear on that score. Seldom have the Allied High Commissioners failed to concede to Dr. Adenauer whatever he has desired. As a matter of fact, the whole history of the Allied occupation is one of accommodating the Germans at every turn, so that today it is no longer a case of the Germans waiting on the Allies, but rather the Allied High Commissioners anxiously wooing the Germans.

Only recently Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British High Commissioner, speaking before the Senate of the City of Bremen, pleaded with the Germans to accept partnership with the West. To the Germans he said: "We can save our Western inheritance. The people of the West have the numbers, the resources, the technical ability and the courage with which to overcome all perils." Thus Sir Ivone made short shrift of the other kind of German—the destroyer of the great cultural landmarks of the West. His colleagues, the American High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, and the French High Commissioner, Francois Poncet, are by no means playing second fiddle in this race for the hand of the Germans. Surely Dr. Adenauer has no cause for complaint insofar as they are concerned.

Then why does Dr. Adenauer continually berate the West for their mistrust of German intentions? Can it be that he believes that the Allied High Commissioners do not reflect the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the West? Can it be that he fears that the peoples of the West refuse to be duped by German stratagems?

Certainly a casual reading of the remarks made by Germany's leading politicians, including Dr. Adenauer, would give sufficient justification for the peoples of the West to continue to keep the Germans at arm's length. Dr. Adenauer, himself, in one of his rare off-moments, let loose a torrent of abuse which in itself is an answer to the reason why the Germans have failed thus far to ingratiate themselves with their former victims. Here is what he said: *"Germany has been besmirched, insulted and degraded too long. For five years we have been demilitarized and dismantled. For five years we have had war crimes trials and the German soldier has been maligned and insulted."*

Dr. Adenauer's outburst is not exceptional among German politicians. For example, the German newspaper, *Der Kurier*, reported on September 29, 1950, part of a statement made by Dr. Seebohm, Adenauer's Minister of Trade. Seebohm demanded that: "The honor be restored to the German soldiers." He demanded an end to the defamation of the German Wehrmacht as well as an end to denazification. Concluding his remarks, Seebohm said: *"We would regret the shedding of one drop of blood for foreign interests."* But significantly, he added: *"When the fatherland calls, then we will know what our duty is."*

In a recent debate on foreign policy which took place in the Bonn Parliament, Dr. Adenauer's "line" was reiterated by other leading German politicians. As the debate opened up, Dr. Schumacher, the leader of the German Social Democrat Party, thundered against the Allied occupation and demanded complete equality for Germany. *"The spirit of unconditional surrender,"* he declared, *"is not the spirit which is required for political and military collaboration with the Western powers."* As for Germany's contribution to Western defense, Schumacher said: *"We are not an instrument for the defense of somebody else. Germany cannot be used as a territory to defend other countries. Germany must have complete equality in fact. . . ."* However, in his harangue against the Allies, Schumacher let something slip which perhaps was a good thing for those of us who want to be at all times up to date on German thinking: *"We,"* he boasted, *"were alone to fight Communism while the Allies negotiated with the Russians."* Could this perchance be reference to Hitler's "glorious war for the fatherland?"

Schumacher's remarks were seconded by the leaders of other German parties in the Bonn Parliament. Dr. Seelos of the Bavarian Party demanded the end of the war status, demanded abolition of the occupation statute, demanded that all the trials of former generals be ended, demanded the liberation of all war criminal industrialists who were still in jail, demanded that the honor of the German soldier be restored, demanded Germany's admission to the North Atlantic Pact and the United Nations, demanded a reduction of the occupation costs. Not to be outdone by these demands, other German politicians arose and spoke in a similar vein.

And so the debate went on until it was more or less climaxed by Dr. von Thadden, who spoke for the German Reichs Party. Von Thadden declared that only those states which have clean hands have a right to count on the German people. He referred to press statements that former Nazis would not be able to participate in the defense corps. To this he said: *"Should these former Nazis be included in the army? If not, who else? In this case the West German Republic will be hardly in a position to set up any force at all."*

Here is a typical collection of German politicians and their statements are typical. Yet Dr. Adenauer pretends to be hurt by the sad fact that the Germans are still mistrusted. His sensitivity and that of his colleagues is just a thin veneer which covers their contempt for the very peoples whom the Allied High Commissioners are supposed to represent in Germany.

"Deutschland Ueber Alles"

The pro-German apologist is a curious fellow. He speaks to Americans in the English vernacular, but his heart belongs to the "Fatherland."

Few publications have gone into as much detail as PREVENT WORLD WAR III in exposing these loyal sons of Germany, their publications and their groups. Our readers are familiar with our factual exposes of the writings and harangues of such characters as E. J. Reichenberger, Austin J. App, Kurt Mertig and others. It has been said that these individuals, for the most part, are crackpots whose diatribes against democracy and defiant defense of Nazi war crimes are of little consequence in the long run, and that it is best, therefore, to ignore their rantings.

PREVENT WORLD WAR III does not share this opinion. It has always maintained that these individuals and the groups they represent are real dangers, and a policy of ignoring their activities affords them the opportunity to dupe scores of patriotic Americans. Many of them do not only echo the defunct German-American Bund, but they also spread distrust, suspicion and disunity among our people. It is significant, we believe, that the very campaigns which the pro-German crowd has conducted since the end of the war to place the burden of guilt on the Allies and whitewash the Herrenvolk, are beginning to show marked success.

Of course, it would be an over-simplification to attribute the growing resurgence of the Germans and the Allied capitulation to German demands solely to the work of the pro-German forces here and elsewhere. But nevertheless, many of the things which these pro-German groups have demanded from the very beginning of the occupation have been conceded, and one can legitimately ask the question as to the extent to which these pro-German groups have influenced American policy in Germany.

In this connection, we are in possession of a document which contains a wire sent on December 12, 1950 by *E. A. Fleckenstein*, President of the *"Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry,"* to the representatives of the German Bonn Government in Washington. In this wire Fleckenstein appeals to the Bonn Government to blackmail the defense of Western Europe until the Allies admit their "crimes" against the Germans and submit to every German demand.

At this point it is appropriate to mention some basic facts concerning the Voters Alliance. Like many so-called German-American outfits in the United States, the Voters Alliance is fanatically pan-German in its outlook. *The New York Post Home News* in April, 1949, ran a series of articles on the Voters Alliance and indicated that this organization was considered a successor to Fritz Kuhn's defunct American Bund.

On June 4, 1946, Supreme Court Justice Hammer denied the Voters Alliance permission to become a membership corporation on the grounds that *"the name in connection with the purposes set forth . . . appeared provocative of the notion that an attitude was indicated to organize for domestic political action persons who might be resentful over the victory of the United States of America over Germany."*

Among the directors of the Voters Alliance for Germans of American Ancestry is Eugene Brand. Brand is the owner of a newspaper store in New York's Yorkville section, and he is the main distributor in New York City of the hate sheet, *The Broom*.

The former President of the Voters Alliance was A. O. Tittmann. It is reported that he is now Vice President of the Voters Alliance. Tittman is a violent Jew-baiter. He has denounced Presidents Roosevelt and Truman and has defended the German war criminals. In his pamphlet, "The Planned Famine," he denounced the internment of German enemy aliens during the war and stated: *"The whole is an outrageous violation of international law and human decency and shows into what depths of iniquity and depravity the Roosevelt-Truman dictatorships have cast the country."* (Page 11)

On page 14 of this pamphlet Tittman wrote: *"Since Germany was Britain's principal competitor, Roosevelt, the Jewish Pan-Briton, saw to it that Britain was to get the richest, the industrial part of Germany."*

In his pamphlet, "The Nuremberg Trial," he wrote: *"One might truthfully say that with the end of this war the Christian era has also come to an end. All previous tenets of conduct have been discarded and in their place established the vindictiveness of Mosaic Law. Hence, it is not surprising that the idea of 'trying' the leaders of the vanquished nations should have stemmed from a Jew, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. . . ."*

Returning to the Fleckenstein wire, we are quoting the following choice statements which will be found therein:

". . . The long fearless dedication of my organization to the cause of an absolute and unconditional rehabilitation of Germany entitles me in this hour of decision to call the following facts to the attention of his Excellency, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

"We urge the German government not to rearm the Reich, unless it is granted the right to possess full-fledged armed forces, officered by Germans and equipped with all kinds of modern weapons, instead of the proposed police force which could only fight a delaying action. . . . It is clear to us German Americans that if Germany welcomes these Greeks bearing gifts, the Truman-Acheson-Marshall triumvirate, and accepts their proposal to hire out a few Hessians to them, it will lead to the certain extinction of Germany. . . .

". . . In view of this dismal background the greatest precaution is advisable for the government of his Excellency, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, not to fall into a trap of the Truman Administration, since very recently Marshall, the co-assassin of China, has been brought into the Truman cabinet as Secretary of Defense and adviser. . . .

"German General von Manstein received a severe prison sentence from the western Allies for dealing sternly with red guerillas and snipers behind the German lines in Russia, and now, paradoxically, the Americans are confronted with the same question, as they see their own men brutally murdered by Communist

guerillas in Korea.

"All considered, I want to warn his Excellency that any agreement which his government enters into with the Truman Administration is at its peril. The German Federal government should, therefore, break off all further negotiations concerning the question of rearmament, UNLESS AN IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL WESTERN GERMANY IS GIVEN.

"We also urge your government, as a condition precedent on which to base its dealings on this subject, to insist that the United States give certain guarantees beforehand to undo the rape of the trans-Oder-Neisse lands and that it recognize the validity of the Munich agreement of October 1938 and the rights of Sudeten Germans and other expellees to their lands. . . . Hence it should be your government's policy, before it continues to deal with the Allies any further, to force them to repudiate for all time their stand at Potsdam. A German government which does not seize this opportunity is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty.

"We also urge your government to insist on the immediate restoration to Germany of the merchant ships stolen by the allies, inasmuch as reparations imposed before a peace treaty is concluded are illegal and inasmuch as possession of these ships is necessary to the full restoration of Germany's foreign trade.

"It would be unthinkable for a German government to enter into further negotiations with the Truman Administration until the latter changes its apparent policy of not allowing Americans of German ancestry to become members of the U. S. military government in Germany.

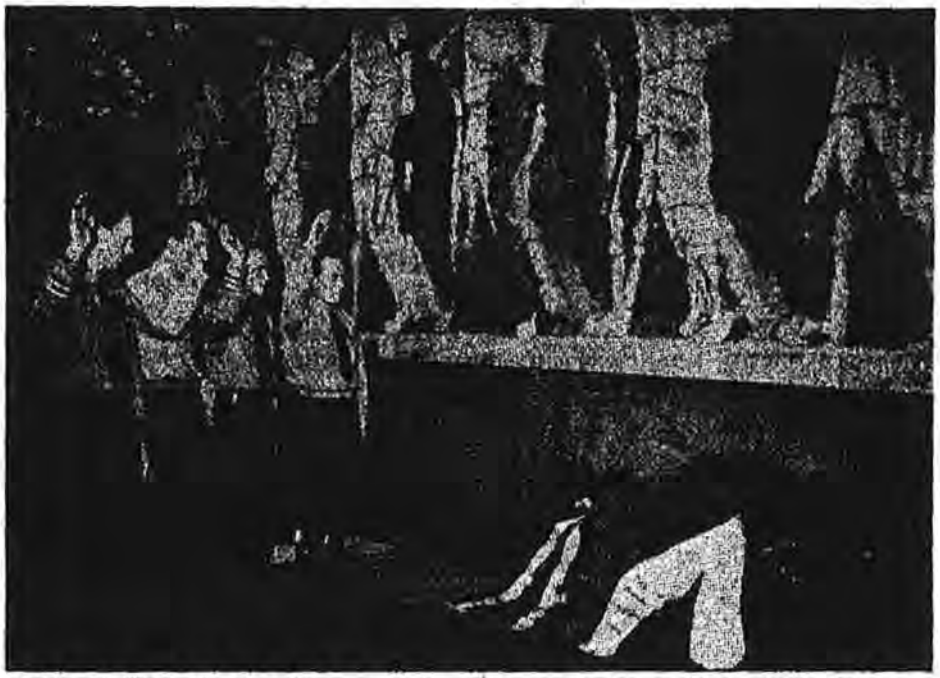
". . . In the White House there still reigns a psychopathic antagonism to everything German.

"The entire subject of German rearmament and steps which are contemplated to be taken in that direction are extremely serious for the reason that the German people is not being consulted in this question any more than it was in the matter of the Occupation Statute, the rape of the Ruhr territory, the Acheson gift of the Saar territory to France and many other matters. The German people cannot be heard because no real freedom of speech and of the press exists in Germany. This telegram represents the prevailing sentiments of Americans of German origin and like so many other statements, this telegram will not be published in the German press because of the western allied commissars or because the German press will not dare publish these words out of fear of these commissars.

"One of the greatest crimes committed by the Nazi regime was its signing of the unconditional surrender agreement. The signing of same has given the color of legality to the violence, rape, looting, larceny and murder which all of the allies have visited on the German people. . . ."

It will be seen from the above "gems" from the Fleckenstein wire that a so-called iron-clad guarantee for the defense of Western Germany is tantamount to an Allied acceptance of the Germans' objective to regain the Eastern territories ceded at Potsdam, and to uphold the infamous Munich agreement of October, 1938 in all its aspects. This is a tall order, as it would turn the clock back to the days of Hitler. It would vindicate everything that Hitler stood for and make a mockery of the sacrifices of World War II. More than that, it would compel the Allies to pull Germany's chestnuts out of the fire and would probably lead to war.

In our opinion, however, the real significance of this wire lies in the fact that its contents, no doubt, bespeak the minds of many of Germany's leading politicians today. They are biding their time until the favorable opportunity arises when they can speak as boldly as Mr. Fleckenstein and the "Voters Alliance."



NAZI SALUTE AT HAMBURG—*Four Germans, wearing brown shirts and identified as members of the Fatherland Union, a right-wing political group, give the Nazi salute, Nov. 26, at memorial to German dead of World War One.* (Courtesy Wide World Photos)

German Question — Atlantic Answer

by
Livingston Hartley

(The Society asked Mr. Hartley, who is associated with the Atlantic Union Committee, to present the views of the AUC on the crucial aspects of the German problem.)

MOST Americans are now so concerned with the growing menace of Communist Russia that they tend to forget the serious threat to peace and security inherent in a fully independent Germany. Yet the German question, which has already brought two world wars, remains with us, though in a new form. If it cannot be solved successfully and permanently, it will compound our danger and may precipitate a third world war.

The German question brought war twice because Germany was the most powerful nation in Europe; because she occupied a strategic central position; because she maintained the most efficient and strongest army in the world; and because she was committed to policies of militarism and conquest. None of these conditions now applies except geographic position. But new conditions have arisen which make the modern German question potentially as dangerous as was the old—conditions which are connected directly with the rise and expansion of Communist Russia.

More than two generations ago, Bismarck made friendship with Imperial Russia a central feature of his foreign policy. In 1922, the Weimar Republic made a deal at Rapallo with Communist Russia, which led to Russian assistance in training the German army. In 1939, Hitler made another deal with Communist Russia, creating a temporary partnership which permitted him to unleash World War II. Over the best part of a century, regardless of forms of government, the Germans have turned periodically to Russia and worked with Russia when so doing was to their advantage.

Western Germany now occupies a middle position between Russia and the Atlantic democracies. The greater the degree of independence which the Western Germans gain, the more effectively they can take advantage of their middle position between the West and Russia. At the same time, the nationalists among them, rapidly growing in influence, will become better able to bid for power by advocating another deal with Russia.

Russia possesses some exceedingly valuable trump cards to use in such a diplomatic game. She can offer to restore German unity, anticipating that her stooges from the Eastern zone will eventually gain influence over the entire country. She can offer the Western Germans guarantees against invasion by the Red Army. She can offer to restore the lost provinces of Germany at the expense of Poland. She can even offer the Germans dominion over most of Western Europe if her expansion policies prove successful. When the potential value of these trump cards are weighed, it appears possible, if not probable, that the continuance of our present policies toward Germany may result eventually in the creation of a Russo-German alliance which could marry Russian manpower to German technical skills and productive capacity and immeasurably increase the war potential at the Kremlin's command.

How such a disastrous outcome can be prevented by our present policies is not clear. The German leaders have made it apparent that even limited German forces will be raised for defense only in exchange for greater independence. As progress towards such independence takes place, Western Germany can be kept on our side only if she is tied into the Atlantic Community by bonds which will endure. Whether or not these can be forged by means of diplomacy and agreements between governments is a 64 dollar question laden with atomic explosives. The past record of the Atlantic democracies in dealing with an independent Germany by diplomatic means gives little basis for expecting their continuing success under conditions which are incomparably more difficult than those which existed 20 years ago.

Certainly there is no hope of preventing a Russo-German partnership by the surrender and withdrawal policy which has been advocated by some Americans on the basis of Mr. Hoover's broadcast address of December 20. Such a policy would give the Kremlin far more than it has ever asked. Based upon invalid strategic conclusions, it would amount to the most gigantic act of appeasement in history. The American people, in exchange for a short period of peace, would allow the Communists to add the industrial plants of Germany and all Western Europe to their own, to turn our advance bases into their advanced bases for atomic attacks on our cities, and to create a war capacity which North America could not long withstand. As for South America, to consider the militarily weak and ideologically vulnerable republics of the continent as components of any kind of "Gibraltar" is to be more imaginative than realistic.

A future Russo-German partnership might in theory be averted by the integration of Western Germany in a Western European Union. From a practical point of view, however, this solution of the German question contains some dangerous flaws. Since the British have made it clear that they will not participate in a European Union, Western Germany would be its most powerful member in industrial power, productive capacity and population. Due to the importance of these factors under modern conditions, such a European Union would be likely soon to become dominated by the Germans.

A European Union dominated even partially by Germans could hardly be regarded as a reliable ally of the United States in the developing conflict with Russia. There would be no assurance that it would continue to maintain democratic institutions. There would be no assurance that it would not eventually seek se-

curity by a deal with Russia.

The flaws in a solution of the German question by a Continental Union disappear if that solution is broadened to a Union including both Britain and the United States. There could be no fear of German domination of an Atlantic Union since the Germans would be dwarfed both in numbers and in productive capacity by the peoples of North America alone. Neither could there be any fear of another relapse of the Germans into dictatorship, since their free institutions could be guaranteed by the Union.

This solution would also furnish a permanent answer to Germany's economic problems by providing a vast and expanding market for German products. It would make Germany economically viable and lift her off the American taxpayer's neck. It would permanently divert into peaceful economic channels the deep-seated German urge for expansion.

At the same time, German productive capacity could contribute powerfully to the economic, political and military strength of the Union. It would make the European part of the Union better able to bear its share of the burdens of defense. It would become possible to enlist German manpower and military skills in Union, not German, defense forces. And this could be done safely on a scale many times greater than that now contemplated by our political and military leaders.

Inclusion of the Western Germans in an Atlantic Union, moreover, would constitute a major move toward victory in the conflict with Communism. This development would insure that German unity could be found only inside the Atlantic Union. The Eastern Germans would not be slow to see the writing on the wall. Spurred by the desire for unity with the more fortunate two-thirds of their fellow-Germans, as well as by the contrast between the Union's rising living standards and their own, their resistance to their Communist rulers would build up progressively. This situation, however, could be dangerous only locally, because the men in the Kremlin would not risk war with an Atlantic Union possessing 80 per cent of the world's industrial capacity and most of its resources and able to apply its vast potentialities by means of a unified foreign policy and a fully unified military policy and defense.

In the long run it would seem likely that the resistance of the Eastern Germans to Soviet rule would prove successful. Even the Russian dictatorship could not then expect to maintain its grip indefinitely there solely by force.

The question arises, however, whether it would be practicable to include the Western Germans in an Atlantic Union. Since it would be a Union of peoples, not of governments, and since their inclusion could so effectively further the interests of both the Germans and the Union's peoples, the answer appears to be "yes." The Union would be designed to expand by inclusion of additional peoples who possessed adequate free institutions. Considerable progress has already been made in establishing free institutions in Western Germany, which would border directly upon the European part of the Union. Taking these factors into account and also the urgent need for a solution of the problem of Germany, it appears likely that the Western Germans could be included in an Atlantic Union relatively soon after it was formed.

Creation of an Atlantic Union would provide not only an adequate "situation of strength" but a sturdy bulwark of peace based upon an enduring world predominance of power which was destined to increase progressively through inclusion of additional free peoples. It would furnish also a permanent solution of the dangerous German question which has brought about two world wars and may set off a third. But a question may be asked at once by those who fear that such a war may engulf the Atlantic democracies in 1952 or even 1951. Is there time to achieve peace and security by Atlantic Union? There are good reasons to believe that there still remains time if we do not delay the initial steps too long.

In the first place, an Atlantic Union could be established relatively quickly under the pressure of crisis if it were streamlined for that purpose. Its primary essentials for security and prevention of war would be unified foreign policy and defense. If these essentials were provided through a limited political and military Union, a more comprehensive Union could be developed later when the more complex problems involved in its creation had been solved. Steps already taken by the Atlantic democracies toward integrated defense are steps towards military Union. The most urgently necessary step to make that defense fully effective is establishment of one Union Government able to bring the military and foreign policy of the Atlantic democracies under a fully unified control.

In the second place, the initial steps towards Atlantic Union will go far to solidify the Atlantic democracies, give their peoples new faith in the future and in victory in the conflict with Communism, contribute powerfully to their existing collaboration and convince the Western Germans that their hopes of peace and future prosperity depend upon cooperation with the western democracies.

Passage of the Atlantic Union Resolution, backed by one-fourth of the Senate and about 70 members of the House and re-introduced into the new Congress in January would electrify free people everywhere and contribute directly to all these results. This Resolution requests the President to invite Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg to join with us in sending delegates to a Convention to explore the possibilities of forming, within the framework of the United Nations a free federal Union. The delegates representing the principal political parties of these democracies, may invite other democracies from any part of the world to participate in the Convention.

The meeting of this Convention hailed by free peoples everywhere as the opening of a new era for mankind and a decisive step towards the eventual free world, would contribute further and much more powerfully to all these results. And it would seem likely to decrease at once the growing threat of another world war, since the rulers of Russia could not fail to recognize that democracies actively engaged in exploring Union would stand together under attack.

This step alone would sweep away much of the fear and lack of confidence which are among the salient weaknesses of the democracies, providing their peoples with a positive goal and a broad, new road to attainment.

Illusions and Realities In World Affairs

by

T. H. Tetens

(This analysis of the world crisis in its relationship to American foreign policy is part of a forthcoming publication by Mr. Tetens entitled: "Peace Through Capitalism.")

A GERMAN WEHRMACHT AGAIN?

The failure of the containment policy in Asia and Europe has caused great nervousness among American policy shapers. Secretary of State Acheson, and high military planners who, a month ago, denied in solemn statements any intention of rearming Germany, are discussing today the necessity for a new German Wehrmacht, disguised as a "police force."

The architects of the containment policy favored from the beginning a tacit plan for the resurrection of a strong Germany, destined to become some day again the "bulwark against the East." This plan had not only the backing of a group of policy planners and diplomats in the State Department, but the plan was especially boosted by big brass in the Pentagon who dreamed of a German army of 20, 50 or even 100 elite divisions. This scheme turned out to be the most disruptive feature in our cold war strategy. It made the Germans bold and cocky in their shrewd maneuvers to wrangle bigger and bigger concessions from the Americans and the British. It made the French bitter to see the Western allies falling for the same booby trap that proved so disastrous during the twenties. It gave Russia the golden opportunity to join the race for the re-establishment of a united German Reich. The Soviets, having the better trump card in hand, and knowing intimately the German mentality, could easily outbid us in this poker game.

The big question is whether the Germans are really willing to fight for the Western powers. Experts on German affairs generally agree that the Germans, due to strategic economic and psychological reasons, will not line up with the West, but will side with the East against the Anglo-American bloc. Men with experience and calm judgment like Walter Lippman, Sumner Welles, William Shirer, James Warburg, Telford Taylor, Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Delbert Clark and Drew Middleton have often pointed to the dangers of a possible alliance between Western Germany and the Soviet Union.

The lofty miscalculations of our policy planners have brought our cold war strategy in Europe on the rocks and have opened the way for a new German comeback. The Germans would like to have a new Wehrmacht but they are not anxious to become "Kenonnenfutter" for the U. S. A. Uncle Sam can pay for the rearmament but the final bargaining offer will go to the East. American correspondents in Western Germany have frequently reported that all Germans show unwillingness to fight for the Western powers and that "the memory of the Russian campaign still haunts like a nightmare all those who took part in it." Among former German soldiers the most popular argument for siding with Russia runs like this: "If we fight for the Americans, Stalin will ship us by the millions as prisoners to Siberia; that means misery, slave labor and death. But if we fight with the Russians and the Americans win, we will go as prisoners to the United States which means good food, good treatment and nothing to fear. Thus, it is better we go with the Russians."

The thesis that in the event of a third world war the German people must side with Russia against the West has been expressed since Summer, 1948, in nearly every issue of the influential geopolitical journal *Der Weg*. According to American newspapermen, this attitude is prevalent among most of the Germans. *Herald Tribune* correspondent Joseph Neuman in a dispatch from Frankfurt of August 27, 1950, warned that those who have the "impression abroad that the German people would jump at the chance to get in uniform again . . . are sadly mistaken." *Times* correspondent Jack Raymond reported from Bonn on August 29, 1950, that Chancellor Adenauer is willing to share in common defense with the Western allies, "but the German people, cynical and fatalistic, are not so ready." On the same day, the *Times* correspondent Lansing Warren reported from Paris that Dr. Adenauer's request for rearming Germany "raises the greatest fears in every section of France, where the arming of Germany is considered premature and fears are held that the West Germans might be tempted to use their arms against the Western allies."

The Russians know they have nothing to fear from Western Germany. They have secret and open assurances from the industrialists in the Ruhr for close cooperation with the East. On Stalin's birthday, according to a report by Karl von Wiegand, chief foreign correspondent for the Hearst papers, leading industrialists in Western Germany sent carloads of gifts to the Red Czar in Moscow. Every informed newspaperman in Europe knows that Western Germany would be no reliable ally but rather a powerful satellite of Russia. In spite of all this evidence, our policy planners in the State Department and in the Pentagon still live in a fool's paradise and are willing to gamble on German rearmament.

A THIRD POWER BLOC IN THE MAKING

An essential part of our containment policy was to facilitate a quick comeback of a powerful German Reich. What the U. S. is doing at present in Europe is "Realpolitik"

in favor of Germany. We rescued Germany from the consequences of defeat, we have built up again her gigantic industries and the plans under consideration in Washington will make Germany the strongest power in Europe. Germany is today far better off than France and England. We have sunk into Western Germany billions of dollars for her economic revival. It is the only part of our containment policy that has turned out a great success—for the Germans! Although the loser of the war, Germany is free of debts, and the Germans pay only comparatively low taxes, whereas the French and the British have to carry heavy tax burdens. On October 25, 1950, a United Press report from Frankfort stated that Jean Cattier, Marshall Plan chief for Germany, had warned the Adenauer government against the low tax system of better income groups. "No German in business, no matter how much he earns, pays more than 50% of his income in taxes. . . . This was much lower than in the United States, Britain or France."

Having restored Germany's power our policy shapers went a step further. It is a well-known fact that Washington put heavy pressure on France to come forward with a plan for European economic and political "integration." According to the Alsop brothers, the E. C. A. head, Paul Hoffman, was instructed to force France into a "shotgun wedding" with West Germany. The result was the world-stirring Schuman proposal for the creation of an European steel and coal cartel.

John Foster Dulles, one of our leading policy shapers, suggested that America create an European Union by "friendly but firm outside pressure," and he added "the United States can and should take that opportunity and exert that pressure."

The U. S. instigated Schuman proposal was enthusiastically supported by the Chancellor of the West German Republic, Konrad Adenauer. In several speeches and articles Herr Adenauer expressed his wholehearted sympathy with the Schuman plan, because it is "the first step for the unification of Europe." Europe, he said, will "become a third force (Dritte Macht) in the world, not as strong as Russia or the United States, but powerful enough to intervene successfully—in a decisive moment—to safeguard the peace." There was not a word about fighting Communism. On the contrary, Herr Adenauer stated that he does not fear that Germany would arouse Russia's anger, if the Western Federal Republic joins the Council of Europe. Germany, he said, "has again become a political factor with whom others will have to reckon in international affairs." The Third Force idea was received by the German people with great applause. According to *Times* correspondent Drew Middleton, the idea of a Third Force in world politics "powerful enough to make war between the Soviet Union and the United States impossible, brought a favorable reaction among the general public and from German political and industrial leaders." Middleton quoted the statement of a Ruhr industrialist that Western Germany's economy could not prosper "unless there were extensive trade with the Soviet Union and its European and Asiatic satellites."

In addition to the political goal of a federated Europe, Herr Adenauer pictured the aspects of a gigantic economic venture: "There is, first of all, a long-range economic goal, the colonization of Africa. . . . If we Europeans colonize Africa, we create at the same time a supplier of raw materials for Europe which will be of the greatest importance."

It is significant that Herr Adenauer's interpretation of the Schuman proposal rests on two main points: Firstly, that a federated Europe, dominated by Germany, will gain a neutralizing position between Russia and the United States and, secondly, that such a Europe will become a "Third Force" in the world, powerful enough to develop Africa as it own hinterland.

Germany's idea is to make the best of the present tension between the U. S. A. and Russia. It is to exploit American fear and milk American resources as much as possible in order to hasten the resurrection of a strong Germany. The old idea cultivated from Bismarck to Hitler, is that only a *strong* Germany can be a factor in world politics and thus be able to make alliances. And alliances are important because only a strong state will attract other powers for this purpose. Therefore, Herr Adenauer sees the easiest way for a German comeback to power in the setup of an European Union in which Germany will play the leading role in economics and politics.

An "integrated" Europe will automatically come under the domination of Germany's industrial octopus. There is even a far greater danger. If an European Union is established, its driving motor will be German nationalism and political intrigue. The German tentacles will spread into every nook and cranny of Europe and in all countries the old groups of economic and political collaborationists will immediately come to the fore again. In such a Union, Germany together with Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Greece and Belgium, can easily form a solid block against France.

The French feel clearly that an "integrated" Europe will fall under the dynamic German leadership. What the Kaiser and Hitler could not accomplish with their military steamrollers in two world wars, will now be served to Germany on a silver platter by High Commissioner McCloy and ECA head Paul Hoffman.

An European Union will turn out to be the greatest blunder in our cold war blueprint. Germany's industry will not only dominate the markets in Europe, in stiff competition with the British and the U. S. A., but it will also conquer additional markets in Latin-America, Africa and Asia. The logic of events would bring inevitably political rapprochement between a German-dominated Europe and the Soviet Union. Thus, we would have just accomplished what we are trying feverishly to prevent: namely, that Europe will line up with the East, against the Anglo-American bloc.

Plans for a Third Power bloc have been discussed in German geopolitical journals and in secret German memoranda during the last three years. It is significant that the idea of a Third Power bloc was also supported in public speeches by Franco and Peron. In fact, the Third Force slogan has become the rallying cry of the remnants of the defeated Axis nations.

The clever German scheme of changing defeat into victory runs the following time table: After the establishment of a German-dominated Europe, a close tieup will follow with a Peron-dominated Latin-America. At the same time, the big German industrial combines will start with an ambitious plan for the economic exploitation of Africa for which they expect great financial support from the United States. Having gained a foothold in Africa, Germany will create close relations with the nationalistic

Union of South Africa and at the same time she will buttress her friendship with the whole Pan-Arabic world. Of course, that scheme can only be carried out after having established friendly political and economic relations with Russia. The agreement with Russia will also open the door to a very profitable trade with China and Southeast Asia.

German statesmen and geopoliticians are aware that a Third Power Bloc under German leadership will quickly gain freedom of action. German industry will gain access to vital resources in America, Latin-America and the Near and Middle East, and Germany will gain command over 700 to 800 million people in the world. Such a Third Power Bloc can play the East against the West and vice versa.

The Germans believe that during the next five to ten years, they will gain such tremendous economic strength and will make such great strides in scientific accomplishments that in a not too far distant future they will be ready for a knock-out blow against the Anglo-Saxon world. According to a dispatch by Karl von Wiegand, a British General in occupied Germany ventured his opinion as follows: "Given the opportunity and necessary credits, Germany, with its extraordinary stockpile of brains, energy and working capacity would within ten years become the most modern country in Europe, if not in the world."

German planners expect a severe economic crisis in England and in the U. S. A. within the next few years. If such an economic slump comes, it will have a terrific impact on the Anglo-Saxon position in the world. The British Empire will begin to disintegrate and the United States will be torn to pieces in a turbulent domestic crisis. In such a moment a German dominated Third Power Bloc might have a chance to make another bid for world mastery.

Germany's Third Power idea should be seriously pondered in Washington for it may easily play topsy turvy with the whole concept of the containment policy. The creation of a United Europe, dominated by Germany—the most formidable political, economic and racial bloc—is an old German dream. The United States went to war twice within a generation to stop that German venture. Now, our policy shapers in Washington are hell bent on "exercising friendly but firm outside pressure" in order to create a platform for which the Pan-German master minds have been longing for seventy years. If this suicidal plan ever materializes it will spell the doom not only of a free Europe, but of the Anglo-American world too. Such an European Union would automatically become the stepping stone towards German world rule.



THE SOVIET PLAN

(Cartoon by Fitzpatrick—Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Which Is the Truth?

"There is no room for military cliques or societies, or for reactionary doctrines. The democratic political leaders of Germany are aware, I believe, of the necessity of avoiding any such tendencies." (From a speech by John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, October 6, 1950)

"In favoring German participation in European defense, the United States emphatically opposes so-called 're-militarization' in Germany. . . . Nobody in the West wants a restoration of the Wehrmacht. The American people know of the overwhelming current of public opinion within Germany against such a restoration. . . . The U. S. is not willing to sacrifice basic democratic objectives in Germany to temporary expedience, and these objectives include an unalterable aversion to the *Kasernenhoften*, the *Rekrutenschinderei*, and the dominant role of militarists in the public life of Germany." *(Die Neue Zeitung*, Nov. 4, 1950, U. S. sponsored German-language newspaper)

"Brunswick, Germany. Veteran Nazis here have formed the most openly neo-Nazi organization yet—the 'Fighting Group of German Socialists.'

"The meeting held November 9 was called by Wolfgang Muller, who recently made an appeal over a public address system at the Brunswick fair for German pilots to join 'a South American air force.'" *(Christian Science Monitor*, Nov. 11, 1950)

". . . The Bruderschaft, organization of former German officers, finally came into the open in Bielefeld, November 5 and announced its formal organization. Since its start . . . the Bruderschaft . . . has changed . . . from a group of former professional soldiers into an organization led by former SS men. . . ." *(New York Times*, Nov. 11, 1950)

"Former German officers may use their military titles in public, the Hessian Ministry of Interior said today." (AP, Dec. 18, 1950)

★ ★ ★

"Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said that the relationship between West Germany and the free nations of the West was 'on the way to developing into a real partnership.'" (AP, Dec. 28, 1950)

"Now here again our task is easier than the German. We are accustomed to the idea of partnership. He is not. He has never been a partner. We are accustomed to compromise. The German is not. He expects 100% concessions and thanks, and the German Government which fails to secure this is deemed a failure." (Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, UK High Commissioner, *Information Bulletin*, Nov., 1950)

★ ★ ★

"Although most West Germans were opposed to the resurrection of a German national army, a majority appeared to favor active participation in a European defense force under unified Allied command." (From a letter of John J. McCloy to Dean G. Acheson, Secretary of State, Sept. 30, 1950, *Fourth Quarterly Report)*

While on the heights of the Petersberg at Koenigswinter, the generals and diplomats conferred about Germany's rearmament, indications were growing on the grass roots level that Western Germany does not want to be rearmed." *(New York Times*, Jan. 10, 1951)

★ ★ ★

"In some quarters it has been suggested that our recent actions are prompted by the desire to 'buy' German military help in a time of danger. In all earnestness, I urge the German people not to be misled by such suggestions. The fact is that the United States and the Western nations are not bargaining for German help, and they do not intend to do so." (American High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, *U. S. Information Bulletin*, Nov., 1950)

"The United States High Commissioner, McCloy, and West German Chancellor Adenauer, met in a bargaining session today to discuss Germany's demand for more sovereignty in exchange for German troops. . . ." (UP, Jan. 2, 1951)

". . . As the military committee begins its sittings, the Western powers already have virtually promised the Germans almost all political concessions presented by the latter as the price of rearmament." *(New York Times*, Jan. 10, 1951)

German-Russian "Bruderschaft"

Readers of PREVENT WORLD WAR III know that this magazine has never lent itself to the dangerous game of wishful thinking on questions pertaining to Germany. It has never subscribed to the theory (which, incidentally, has become policy) that a few kind words plus billions of dollars from American taxpayers would convert the Germans to democratic ideals. Nor has this magazine ever succumbed to the belief that the Germans would rise to the occasion in a crisis and prove their dependability as an ally against the rising tide of Communism.

The evidence of Russian-German collaboration in the past is too compelling—it cannot—it must not be ignored. For example, the Russian-German pact signed at Rapallo in 1922 was followed by secret cooperation between the German General Staff and the Red Army. This bond of common interest vis-a-vis the West was a precursor to the Nazi-Soviet alliance in August, 1939. Yet, throughout those fateful years Western diplomats preferred to hear nothing and see nothing. Indeed, there was an influential school of thought in the West which pinned its hope on eventual war between Russia and Germany. This partly explains, of course, the reason why the Germans received generous loans from the West to rebuild her war potential.

But when the terrible drama unfolded in 1940, the Germans struck their first devastating blow against the West. For a while it seemed as though the expensive pastime of daydreaming about the reliability of the Germans had passed into limbo. This is not the case today. Once again eminent statesmen and diplomats talk about the Germans as the great bulwark of democracy. Yet an increasing number of facts are available to them which show that "their" great "bulwark" may turn out to be a gigantic booby-trap.

Since the end of the war PREVENT WORLD WAR III has repeatedly published reliable data showing how, in spite of public assurances to the contrary, the West Germans are flirting with the East. In the last issue of the magazine (No. 36), we printed a full length study by Dr. Jean Pajus, which cited ample documentary evidence proving that the barons of the Ruhr were doing a lively business with the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Nor is this an isolated case. On the contrary, there is a developing cooperation between the Western Germans and the East in many other fields including, significantly enough, the military. In view of the current campaign to rearm the Germans for the sake of Western democracy, this seems to be an appropriate moment to report some new facts concerning the growing tieups between German militarists in the West and the Russian bloc.

Under the title "Germany Looks to the East," the September-October 1949 issue of PREVENT WORLD WAR III published excerpts from a sensational document bearing the initials of the Chief of the High Command of Hitler's Wehrmacht, Field Marshal Keitel, and of Grand Admiral Doenitz. Parenthetically, it is interesting to note that a group of Doenitz' naval colleagues are now pressuring for his release from prison though he had been convicted as a war criminal at Nuremberg.

This memorandum was written in 1945, a few weeks before Germany's surrender. It was entitled: "The Overcoming of the Catastrophe" and sought to find ways and means of preserving and revitalizing Germany's power. The conclusion of the document read as follows:

"A colossal bloc of world-dominating greatness, economic power, energy, and numbers of population would be created from ocean to ocean.

"Not only would the danger of future wars for generations be eliminated from Europe but also from the double continent of Eurasia.

"The two great peoples, the Russians and the Germans, have extraordinary possibilities for development without collision of their interests.

"The chief emphasis in this bloc will shift more and more to the racially superior, intellectually more active and more energetic (people), that means to Europe.

"Thus, would be formed an alliance between the young Socialist forces against the old rotten entrenched powers of the West."

This plan of a Russian-German alliance has turned out to be more than a paper scheme. It has active supporters in West Germany, among which are powerful groups of officers of the so-called Bruderschaft. We have already published a documentary exposé disclosing the character and purposes of the Bruderschaft. (See issue No. 35, PREVENT WORLD WAR III.) We revealed the fact that at the first meeting of the Bruderschaft on February 11, 1950 a secret memorandum outlining the program of the Bruderschaft, stated in part: *"The goal of the Bruderschaft is the union of the peoples of Europe between the Atlantic and the Urals with the Reich of all Germans in its ethnographic and historic borders as an organic part."*

Thus the idea of linking the Germans and the Russians into a solid mass is a fundamental objective of the Bruderschaft. New light on the activities of the Bruderschaft has recently appeared in *L'Aube*, the most prominent Catholic newspaper in France, which expresses the views of one of France's leading political parties, the MRP. *L'Aube* confirms earlier evidence which underscores the fact that the leadership of the Bruderschaft is ruthless and cunning.

Among the leaders of the Bruderschaft is Kurt Manteuffel, former Commander of the Greater Germany Division. In this connection, Melvin J. Lasky, writing in the *New Leader* of November 6, 1950, states that Manteuffel "was Hitler's favorite military adviser to the end."

Besides Manteuffel the leadership of the Bruderschaft consists of: Major Beck-Broichsitter, a former Chief of the SS Division, "Gross Deutschland," Dr. Franke-Greicksch, who was a close friend and assistant to one of Nazism's early leaders, Gregor Strasser, and one Dr. Achenbach, representing powerful industrial interests.

According to *L'Aube*, Franke-Greicksch is considered to be one of the main advocates of a closer collaboration with the Soviets. He is convinced that only on the basis of a firm understanding between Germany and

Russia can the Fourth Reich become a power in Europe again. In the month of July, 1950, Franke-Greicksch declared at Frankfurt: "I have succeeded in entering into good relations with the Soviets." Shortly thereafter, Franke-Greicksch followed up his words with deeds. He went to Munich and from there to Prague where he had extensive conversations with administrative officers of the Eastern zone and generals of the so-called People's Police, as well as with Russian diplomats.

Prior to his trip to Prague, Greicksch had a long conversation with General Vincenz Muller, Chief of the General Staff of the People's Police of Eastern Germany. *L'Aube* discloses that at the conclusion of their discussions, they reached an agreement under the terms of which all former German officers who cannot be placed in the West German army, to be created, would be accepted by the Eastern People's Police in the Soviet zone. It was also agreed that the Bruderschaft would undertake to organize para-military organizations among the Volksdeutsche refugees in the Western zones. These para-military formations, according to *L'Aube*, would be used to harass the Western Allies in the event of a new war in Europe.

L'Aube further states that there is evidence indicating that the Bruderschaft is supported by the Soviet Government. Both Greicksch and Muller agreed that the Bruderschaft must work on the closest terms with the Soviet sponsored National Front of Germany. This is in keeping with the oath formulated by the Bruderschaft which all German officers must take when and if they join a West German army: *"I pledge to work for the re-establishment of Germany's unity with the weapons in my possession, and in case of necessity, by force."*

Leo Lania, writing in a recent issue of *United Nations World*, reported the following statement by Franke-Greicksch on a Russian-German alliance: *"The Latins and Anglo-Saxons after the French Revolution ceased to mold European history. The Slavs and the Germans are destined to create a new revolutionary order. The Prussian Eagle and the Russian Bear are the symbols of a new Europe. Dialectical materialism in its modern form is a synthesis of idealism* (German) *and materialism* (Russian)." This statement seems to confirm *L'Aube's* contention that the real philosophy of the Bruderschaft bends toward some sort of National Bolshevism. It is interesting to note that in his article on German militarists, Mr. Lania states that extremist rightist parties headed by several neo-Nazis such as the notorious Major General Otto Remer, Fritz Dorls of the Socialist Reichs Party, and Alfred Loritz, "the new Hitler," are not only enthusiastic supporters of the Bruderschaft, but *"they agree more with the East than with the Western orientation."*

Some writers contend that while Franke-Greicksch is an ardent exponent of a Russian-German tieup, there are other powerful leaders in the Bruderschaft who seek a Western orientation. This remains to be seen. True, Franke-Greicksch is more outspoken, but even Beck-Broichsitter, who is alleged to be of the Western school, has been reported toying with the idea of closer relations with the East.

According to *L'Aube*, even the Russians suspect the Bruderschaft's intentions. Thus, to avoid any "mishaps," the Soviets have selected a certain Captain Boldt, former Aide to General Guderian, to oversee the activities of the leading figures of the Bruderschaft. Captain Boldt is head of a bureau called *"Office for Germany's Unified Affairs,"* with headquarters at Lubeck. This town, which is situated close to the Russian zone, serves as the liaison center for the Soviet sponsored "National Front of Eastern Germany." In this strategic position, Boldt plays an important role in the expansion of the activities of the Bruderschaft and seems to have at his disposal considerable funds to expedite his work.

Unfortunately, the exposes of *L'Aube* are unknown to most Americans, who have been given to understand that of all the peoples of the West, the Germans are the most dependable and the most resourceful. We have no doubt that as time goes on more light will be shed on the roots of Russian-German collaboration, and how deep they go.

Our readers can be assured that PREVENT WORLD WAR III will continue to provide them with the facts concerning this great danger which presses on, while the statesmen of the West construct grandiose schemes involving Germany's participation in a common defense against aggression.



Molotov: "You've no right to arm Germany. That's our monopoly!"

(Die Weltwoche, Zurich)

Was the Decartelization Program Sabotaged?

PART II

The Robert Bosch Combine and General Arthur Wilson

As part of its educational activities, the Society for the Prevention of World War III has held conferences with former decartelization employees and has made a study of their findings, most of which have been published in books and magazine articles. The article following represents the collective viewpoint and expression of these experts.

The spectre of a militaristic, re-Nazified and anti-democratic Germany is again making its appearance. Former Nazi industrialists now occupy the leading positions in industry and in the political and economic administration of the Bonn government. Rightist parties are expanding their influence among the populace. German cartels are being reconstituted. These are facts of great portent to everyone who remembers Germany's potential capacity to wage war, her unceasing efforts to become and remain the dominant power in Europe.

What contributed to these new developments? Certainly, one factor was the failure of American Military Government to carry out the decartelization program for Germany which originally constituted a fundamental objective of American occupation policy for Germany. This failure opened the way for a return of the old Nazi forces; it strengthened their hand vis-a-vis the democratic nations, and it has enabled them to conduct a policy of blackmail of the democracies for economic and political concessions in return for their "support" of the West against the East. The approval of a Franco-German steel pool must be paid for, in the eyes of the resurgent German Nazi industrialists, by permitting them to make Germany the major industrial power in Europe. Can we afford to pay such a price?

How the failure of the decartelization policy in Germany contributed to these developments will be illustrated by the fiasco of the efforts to deconcentrate the biggest automotive equipment combine in Germany—Bosch. The Bosch combine was not only the biggest monopoly in its field and therefore an excessive concentration of economic power, but it was also a company which had devotedly contributed to the building up of the Nazi war machine. It had utilized its facilities and foreign affiliates to conduct espionage in the interests of the German government. Its espionage in the United States during the first world war, and its activities on behalf of the Nazi regime prior to U. S. entry into the second world war, are a matter of record.

In March, 1948, General Clay ordered the Decartelization Branch to cease all action against Germany's major combines, with the possible exception of Bosch, which became the only major industrial combine against which the staff of Decartelization Branch was permitted to prepare an order for deconcentrating its excessive economic power. Yet, although Clay gave his reluctant assent to the action against Bosch, the Decartelization Branch had arrayed against it a coalition of forces within Military Government and outside of it, which rushed to the defense of Bosch and made every effort to nullify any effective execution of an order against Bosch. These individuals included the head of Decartelization Branch, Richardson Bronson, and the top economic advisers of General Clay, Wilkinson and Hawkins. They also included Leland Spencer, chief of the Bipartite Industry and Commerce Committee.

Bosch, located in Stuttgart, had the support of George Erion, chief of the economic division, who fed Bosch information on the planned deconcentration order. General Wilson, whose connections in the United States and Germany came from the highest levels, also played a most prominent part in restoring Bosch's international position. With all these forces operating to upset the proposed order against Bosch, it was a foregone conclusion that the endeavors of the Decartelization Branch were doomed to failure. How this took place and who was responsible will be shown in the following paragraphs.

I. The Bosch Combine as an Excessive Concentration of Economic Power

Under Military Government Law 56, passed in 1947, together with amendments and regulations, it was the mandatory obligation of Military Government, through its Decartelization Branch, to carry out deconcentration of German enterprises and combines or monopolies which constituted an excessive concentration of economic power. The Bosch combine not only conformed with this definition but it had made tremendous contributions to the expansion of the Nazi war machine and the building up of the Nazi war potential. The Bosch combine, in every sense of the word, was an enterprise the deconcentration of which was in accordance with U. S. policy directives on denazification, demilitarization and decartelization. The Bosch combine, domestically and in foreign countries, was an essential element in the war plans of the German government in the first world war and of the Nazis in the second world war. In both wars, Bosch interests in the United States had been seized by the Alien Property Custodian Office.

The core of the Bosch combine is its three plants located in Stuttgart and its environs, in the American zone of occupation. These plants produced finished products as well as assembled parts manufactured in various Bosch subsidiaries. In these plants, also, all research and scientific developments were concentrated. The Bosch parent company kept a tight hold on all technical advances, and its research work, as was the case of all German combines, was highly centralized.

Bosch owned, in addition, 11 other companies, a controlling interest in 4 companies and minority participations in 5 other firms. Bosch directors occupied a total of 38 directorships in other industrial and banking enterprises.

Bosch's patent holdings were an important weapon in subduing its competitors. Bosch owned approxi-

mately 1,100 German patents and 4,000 foreign patents in addition to 7 or 8 hundred trade marks. This ownership of essential patents and trade marks provided the wily and shrewd officials of Bosch with the means for removing undesirable competitors and for restraining international trade in those areas where Bosch influence was strong. One of the devices in connection with patents was the Bosch system of licensing, under which Bosch could dictate prices and conditions of sale. The Bosch cartel policy is well expressed by a letter of the Bosch director, E. C. Rassbach, to its American affiliate, dated October 13, 1933:

". . . our attitude is not one of antagonism to your interest, but follows the lines of a well defined policy which is applied to all comers. We do not oppose your patents because they are your patents, *but we oppose all patents which, of any origin whatsoever, can affect our interest, unless we are conceded an inside position.* In other words we will always oppose the erection of fences by *anybody* on our possible territory, unless we can get inside of the fence, and in that case we will render every assistance to make it as high as possible."

While the historical evidence on the ruthlessness with which Bosch carried out its monopolistic and cartel policies is conclusive, it is an interesting contribution to the post-war mentality of former Nazi industrialists that the Bosch officials officially and unofficially proclaimed their innocence of all charges of unfair trade practices, or of any anti-democratic action, or anything except the purest motives to serve their customers and to further the welfare of its workers. Bosch officials went so far, indeed, as to claim that their activities *increased* competition.

The truth, of course, is the very opposite. Decartelization Branch analysts were able to show that Bosch used every financial and technical contrivance ever invented to eliminate, or paralyze, the competitors of the company. These devices included buying secretly into selected companies, exerting pressure through the banks on which Bosch directors sat, refusing to license its patents to firms which refused to toe the line, charging exorbitant royalty fees to drive competitors into bankruptcy, or where necessary, start price wars. During the last war, Bosch, in addition to being the recipient of many Nazi honors for its contribution to the German war effort, also employed many slave workers.

No wonder then that Theodore Heuss, venerable president of the Bonn republic and life-long friend of the Bosch family, felt compelled to write a post-war biography of old man Bosch, endeavoring to exculpate him from the verdict of history. In this biography, numerous copies of which were appropriately dispatched to the Decartelization Branch, Bosch is pictured as a devoted and unswerving anti-Nazi, a life-long democrat and, above all, a friend of the United States (see the following section on this category of affection). The company was depicted as passionately devoted to free enterprise, and it was alleged that whatever steps Bosch undertook in the direction of amalgamation (the word "cartel" was never used) were really in the best interests of the company about to be amalgamated. Wherever Bosch swallowed up another company, it was done only in the interests of providing Bosch workers with steady employment. Nowhere does Theodore Heuss speak of the medals bestowed upon Bosch by the Nazi regime, nor, for that matter, about the activities of Bosch in the United States.

Compare this with the statement made on October 17, 1941, by the Nazi Minister of Economics, Funk (hanged at Nuremberg as war criminal) when he bestowed the highest Nazi award to the father of the German steel cartel, Dr. E. Poensgen. "On my suggestion, the Fuehrer

". . . Dr. Schumacher has declared that Germany has suffered much more in the last war than other countries, so should be spared in the next; that Germans must not contribute to Western defense until the Western powers can undertake to win the first battle on the Vistula; and that not a German soldier will defend foreign national interests on German soil. This is the voice of the average German."

(*London Economist*, Nov. 25, 1950)

"For what has happened in Germany since the war the occupying powers have themselves a considerable responsibility. Russia is seeking to create Eastern Germany in her own image. America is seeking to do the same in the West. Perhaps the greatest short-coming of Western policy has been our failure to alter the structure of German society during the years when we had absolute power to control Germany. . . . The most reactionary bureaucracy is once more dominating German administration."

(F. Elwyn Jones, British MP, Oct., 1950)



Schuman: "I would take his muzzle off, but I remember how he bit us!"

(Ici Paris, Paris)

awarded you, Dr. Poensgen, the rare distinction of the Eagle Shield of the German Reich. This distinction brings you into the same rank as men like *Robert Bosch, Karl Duisburg, Emil Kirdorff, Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach.*"

The international strength of Bosch was derived from its ownership or control of 45 foreign affiliates. Through these affiliates, Bosch was able to fix the prices of its products in world markets. Some of these companies in turn owned subsidiaries on which Bosch could exercise influence through cartel agreements. Bosch's international connections were useful for conducting espionage in the interests of the German government.

As a major producer of Diesel engine components and fuel injection equipment, its economic power extended far beyond the limits of its own sphere of distribution and sales. Diesel and gasoline engine producers, automobile manufacturers and radio and television producers were to a greater or lesser degree dependent on Bosch for essential components. Bosch was able, therefore, to exert broad influence on a large segment of the total German economy.

At the beginning of World War II, there were no serious threats to Bosch's dominant position in the production of automotive equipment. The biggest German company in this field, the *Eisemann firm*, had already been swallowed up as early as 1923, although this deal was not made public until 1937. By 1939 Bosch had considerably expanded his activities into other fields including the manufacture of television sets, refrigerators, movie projectors and radios.

Bosch's productive capacity in the post-war period was not materially affected by military action. Although the Stuttgart plants suffered somewhat from bombing (the damage being exaggerated by Bosch officials), its subsidiaries remained largely untouched. Decartelization Branch investigators found that in relation to over-all German production, Bosch accounted for 75% of all generators, starters and ignition units; 65% of ignition distributors and contact breakers; 50% of coils for gasoline engines; 60% of electrical equipment for motorcycles; 70% of magnetos for stationary engines; 60% of forced feed lubricators; 60% of fuel injection pumps and accessories; and even 40% of all radio sets notwithstanding the relatively large number of radio set manufacturers. It also produced lesser amounts of other items of automotive and engine equipment.

There is reason to believe, moreover, that the above figures are understated. A former director of Bosch stated in conversations with Decartelization investigators that the percentage of total German production of some items of automotive equipment was as high as 90%.

II. Bosch Espionage Activities in the United States

Robert Bosch, Stuttgart, founded his American affiliate in the United States in 1906. All of the directors of the American company were German nationals, but a majority of the stock in the new company was personally held by Robert Bosch.

The Bosch Magneto Company was very successful and in a few years after its incorporation it had already managed to purchase the controlling interest in a number of American companies in allied lines of production. Among the companies in which Bosch acquired a controlling interest, was the American branch of Bosch's biggest German competitor, the Eisemann firm.

The Bosch interests in the United States were transformed into an important center of German espionage in the U. S. At the outbreak of the first world war, Bosch productive capacity for ignition equipment was large enough to satisfy the entire demand in the U. S. The Allies fighting Germany were desperately in need of this equipment. The Bosch interests in the U. S. were thus in a strategic position to sabotage the war efforts of the Allies. Bosch activities were directly under the supervision of Germany's top spy in the United States, Captain Boy-Ed, military attache to the German embassy. It was Boy-Ed who issued instructions to the directors of Bosch in the U. S. on the proper policies to be pursued on behalf of Germany's war effort. In a letter to Boy-Ed, Otto Heins, a director of Bosch, informed the former that the efforts of American Bosch company to prevent the Allies from obtaining essential war equipment were proving successful. Wrote Heins:

"*Proceeding on the principle that interest in business profit was to be put wholly in the background and interest in defense of the country was singly and alone to be followed, the part of the business policy I was to take presented itself — everything must be tried to make difficult and slow in every way the acquirement by the enemy of the necessary special apparatus before referred to and to do this partly by seeing that the special war apparatus was not delivered by us and partly by the delivery of normal trade apparatus making the enemy believe that they could cover their requirements through us and would not hasten the production of special war apparatus themselves. . . .*"

Heins went on to say that his efforts at sabotage were proving highly successful and that the Allies were experiencing great difficulties in producing the equipment which Bosch had promised to deliver, but failed to do so.

With American entry into the war in 1917, the espionage activities of the Bosch company were stopped. The American company was swathed, through various financial cloaking devices, in the garment of financial respectability. Notwithstanding these actions, American Bosch was seized as an enemy firm by the Alien Property Custodian and the Department of Justice proved, after an investigation, that the various cloaking devices and transfer of ownership to American hands, did not actually affect the ownership of the company, since Robert Bosch, Stuttgart, remained the real owner of his U. S. interests through the physical retention of the stock certificates. Up to that time, the German company and Robert Bosch, in particular, had withdrawn huge sums in payment as salary, royalties on patents and licensing fees. The financial cloaking devices were also useful, notwithstanding seizure, in order to facilitate the eventual returning of the ownership of American Bosch interests to the Germans after the cessation of the war. Although American Bosch went through a number of reorganizations, the company was again in a position to serve its German masters, which they did with no less vigor after the war than before.

With the advent of the Nazis to power, the espionage activities were intensified and expanded to include economic warfare. The Bosch combine became a willing and important link of Nazi plans for world domination. Its international policies were subordinated to the Nazi program for rebuilding the German war machine. The cooperation of Bosch with the Nazis was expressly stated in a letter by E. C. Rassbach, German director of Bosch, shortly after the Nazi ac-

cession to power. In this letter Rassbach wrote:

". . . . all forces of administrative endeavor, such as the different cartels, etc., are to be brought into one definite line of endeavor coinciding, of course, with the policy of the ruling party. . . ."

This policy directive was faithfully observed by the American Bosch company. Thus, prior to the last war, American Bosch impeded the national defense efforts of the U. S. American affiliates of Bosch also succeeded, prior to World War II, in obtaining specifications on certain Army and Navy developments in the field of radar and short wave transmission. American Bosch also obtained engineering data on American producers in the field of fuel injection and ignition equipment for transmission to the Nazi government. American Bosch officials were ordered to retard or refuse to sell equipment to countries at war with Germany. Bosch also fixed royalty fees on its patents at such a level that the development of Diesel engines in the U. S. was retarded. It became necessary, in the interest of national defense, to obtain a court decree against Bosch nullifying certain agreements between American Bosch and the German company and forcing American Bosch to provide its patents on a royalty free basis. In the course of this action, the American Bosch Corporation was fined $50,000.

In 1942, American Bosch Corporation was for the second time seized by the Alien Property Custodian, but who knows if cloaking devices will not again lead to a restoration of the company to the parent concern at some time in the future?

At any rate, it is clear that the international activities of Bosch have been extremely inimical to the interests of the U. S. Can the effort by Military Government to restore Bosch to its former position of power be considered a contribution to democracy or a patriotic endeavor?

III. The Bosch "Deconcentration" Fiasco

From the foregoing, it was clear that Bosch ranked high on the list of major German industrial combines against which decartelization and deconcentration action was imperative.

Members of the Decartelization staff were occupied for a considerable period of time in gathering and analyzing the data on Bosch's internal and foreign economic power. By February, 1948, two drafts of an order directing Bosch to comply with the findings of the Decartelization staff had been prepared and submitted to Richardson Bronson, chief of Decartelization. (See his profile in our issue No. 36.) Bronson tabled these drafts and neither he nor General Clay's top economic advisers gave any hint as to whether the orders would be served on Bosch, or whether any action whatever was contemplated to implement them.

Then, in March, 1948, Bronson held the well-known staff meeting at which he informed all the members of the staff that General Clay had ordered all action against the major German combines to stop. Henceforth, only consumer industries would be subject to deconcentration and then only in accord with the so-called "rule of reason" which General Clay substituted for the mandatory provisions of Law 56.

In the beginning, Decartelization staff members working on the Bosch order were not aware of the combination of forces set in motion to thwart their loyal endeavors to carry out U. S. policy. They were not aware that a General Wilson had already undertaken various steps to undermine the Decartelization Branch and that Bosch officials were being advised by their friends in Military Government.

On the other hand, a deconcentration order against Bosch, to be effective, would have to include specific measures of implementation, measures which should provide for the severance of Eisemann, Bosch's major competitor prior to 1923, before it was absorbed by Bosch.

The order would also have to break Bosch's hold on his future competitors by removing his control over patents and licenses so that it could not again swallow the divested companies. In addition, it was essential to break up Bosch's international cartel agreements.

Decartelization lawyers, after examining Bosch's international connections, found that the combine could escape the controls set up by the Allied Control Council on German and Nazi external assets through the various loopholes and financial cloaking devices which Bosch employed to conceal its foreign ownership rights.

On direct instructions of Bronson, the provision against severing Eisemann was thrown out, as well as reference to Bosch's ownership of international companies which did not fall under specific prohibitions of Military Government laws. Moreover, Bronson instructed the drafters of the order to water down the section on patents and licenses in accordance with the wishes of Hawkins.

In the judgment of the experts on the staff such a change in the original deconcentration order would nullify any genuine action against the combine, now that Bronson had ordered all the essential sections of the draft changed or thrown out. Among the most important was the section severing Eisemann from the parent company. Bosch was permitted to retain this firm. The loopholes which the lawyers for Decartelization had plugged up in the sphere of Bosch's international connections were thrown out of the original draft, thus leaving Bosch free to re-acquire or re-establish its international position. Last, but not least, the section on licenses and patents was watered down in accordance with direct instructions of Philip Hawkins.

When the new draft finally emerged, it became apparent to the staff that the action against Bosch was meaningless, since the fundamental purpose of the deconcentration order nullified the specific prohibitions of the original draft. Moreover, under complicated machinery set up by Clay's lieutenants, a German company could employ a variety of appeals procedures to delay final action for a long time.

The order by Bronson to revise the Bosch directive, the long delays in approving the revised order, the maneuver employed by Bronson of shifting the work on Bosch from one member of the staff to another and then back again, all had their telling effects. One year after the original drafts on Bosch had been prepared, in March, 1949, Bronson stated that the "finalized" version of the Bosch order was now ready and would be forwarded to Bipartite Decartelization Board for consideration. From here on, action against Bosch passes into the limbo of dead silence, since no trace whatever appears as to what happened to this order subsequently.

IV. Bosch Friends in High Places—General Wilson

While the Decartelization Branch was preparing its order against Bosch, company officials were not laggard in defending their interests. They established close relationships with such people as George Erion,

economics chief of the Military Government in Stuttgart. Through Erion, the Bosch people were able to learn the details of the order planned against them. They were also intimately associated with Leland Spencer, chief of the Bipartite Industry and Commerce Group. Spencer, an influential person in the determination of the steps taken by Military Government to revive German industry, declared that the Bosch directive would have to pass through his hands before it would be approved.

Spencer was in touch with U. S. businessmen who gathered material for use by the pro-Bosch officials in Military Government to defeat the decartelization program and in particular to water down and emasculate the Bosch order. Among the statements gathered, for instance, was one from Charles E. Wilson, former chairman of General Electric, opposing action against Bosch as detrimental to German industrial recovery. This material, gathered by Kenneth L. Meyers in the U. S., was forwarded to George Erion, Wurttemberg-Baden economics chief, and thus became available to Bosch for use in prosecuting its case before the various appeal boards. Other individuals on behalf of Bosch included Major General Hayes, Deputy Military Governor, who "inquired" into the nature of the impending action against Bosch and lent encouragement to those who were engaged in whittling down the Bosch directive. Among the most important of these individuals was an ex-general of the U. S. Army, Arthur Wilson.

As early as 1947, Wilson undertook an offensive against the decartelization program and the Bosch order. Ex-General Wilson, a private individual, and in no way associated with the Military Government, received the support for his activities from every Military Government official opposing the Decartelization Branch. They included the already well known Bronson, Hawkins, Wilkinson, Spencer and others, as well as officials in JEIA (Joint Export-Import Agency) such as George Santry, John French and other top officers of that agency.

Wilson's actions in the interest of Bosch deserve the closest scrutiny. General Wilson had met Bronson while the latter was in the service. He came to Germany on his own, armed with an introduction to General Clay. Although Wilson did not talk to Clay about Bosch directly, he nevertheless voiced his opposition to the entire decartelization program. He stated that his efforts on behalf of Bosch had the full support of all of Clay's top lieutenants, but did not indicate whether General Clay, himself, had directly encouraged his efforts.

Wilson was vitriolic against the staff of the Decartelization branch. He denounced their efforts to deconcentrate German industry as a reflection of their belief in the "Morgenthau Plan." He argued that Bosch had already been deconcentrated as a result of war action. He disputed the findings of the Decartelization staff on the cartel and monopoly position of Bosch within Germany and justified exclusive trade and distribution practices in the name of efficiency and normal business practice. He demanded that the order against Bosch be rescinded and that the company be permitted to remain intact in the Western zones with all of its subsidiaries. He declared that American taxpayers would be burdened if action against Bosch took place and stated that even the Bosch employees would suffer a decline in their standard of living. In all of these arguments, Wilson was echoing the Bosch position which Bosch officials had prepared in their reply to the order to comply with the already emasculated directive signed by Bronson.

However, Wilson's intervention in the affairs of Bosch was not the result of his deep concern for the American taxpayer. As a matter of fact, as early as April, 1947, Wilson had entered into business negotiations with the Bosch firm for the exclusive distribution of Bosch products throughout the entire world. The nature of the

GERMAN STEEL TO PEIPING

"Thousands of tons of steel, iron and other war-essential materials were shipped from Western Germany to Communist China in 1950 . . .

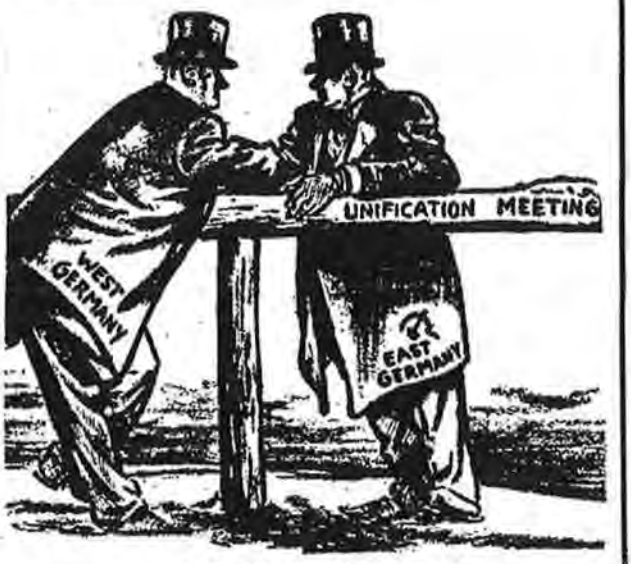
". . . Official figures showed that about 70 per cent of German deliveries consist of steel and iron products and various mechanical equipment, vital to Peiping's war-battered economy and arms production.

"Practically all German goods were shipped to Communist China via Hong Kong, foreign trade officials said.

"Official figures showed that in the first eleven months of 1950 West German exports to Communist China totaled $8,953,000, against imports worth $10,499,000.

"Despite the Korean war, both import and export figures showed a big increase in trade in October and November."

(Dispatch January 24th from Frankfort to UP)



WHAT'S GOING ON?

(Cartoon by Filip Uzanas—Courtesy The Hartford Courant)

contract between Wilson and associates and the Bosch combine will be examined in the following section. It is necessary, however, to look at the various intermediary steps undertaken by Wilson prior to the final signing of the Bosch deconcentration order, to grasp the full importance of Wilson's activities on behalf of the Bosch cartel.

General Wilson engaged in numerous conversations with the Bosch officials in the course of 1947. Through Erion and the Industry and Commerce Group under Leland Spencer, Wilson was informed of the pending action against Bosch. Wilson started his operations by appearing in Berlin and soliciting the support of General Hayes, Deputy Military Governor. He was supplied with an official car, an office and a secretary. He expressed alarm at the consequences of deconcentrating Bosch to all of the top administrators of Military Government. He obtained the help of General Hayes with particular reference to the patent provisions of the pending Bosch order, and through General Hayes, he requested that they be changed. He engaged in numerous conferences with Bronson, Hawkins and Wilkinson on these matters. He also spoke to a number of staff members about the Bosch order, but decried their motives and the purposes of the entire procedure. These conferences between Wilson and the Bronson-Hawkins team occurred periodically over the course of months. It will be recalled that during this period, a draft of the deconcentration order had already been prepared and submitted to Bronson without any action and that the final version accepted by Bronson had been depleted of its vital provisions.

Is it a matter of coincidence that the vital parts of the Bosch order were thrown out on Bronson's instructions at the time when Wilson was conferring with Bronson and Hawkins? As we shall show in the next section, all of these provisions were of paramount importance in Wilson's business deal with the Bosch company.

The real motives behind Wilson's activities were made apparent when he presented Bronson and Hawkins, during one of his periodical visits to Berlin, with a copy of a draft of a contract between the so-called "International Products Trading Company" of Zurich, Switzerland, and the Bosch firm, giving the former exclusive rights to sell and distribute Bosch products on the international market. Wilson requested Bronson and Hawkins to give approval of the contract which had already been, in principle, accepted by JEIA (the Joint Export-Import Agency). These conversations concerning the contract also took place *before* Bronson instructed staff members of Decartelization to delete or change portions of the original draft of the Bosch order and before Bronson signed the revised draft of this order.

At no time was any member of the Decartelization staff informed by Bronson that such a contract was in existence or being considered by him and Hawkins, or that an agreement had been entered into by a foreign company and a German firm which was subject to deconcentration action. At no time prior to the issuance of the approved draft on Bosch did Bronson consult the legal members of his staff as to the validity of such a contract. Its existence was in effect kept secret by Bronson and Hawkins.

Hawkins and Bronson, after making a number of minor revisions in the contract, gave their approval to the deal and the contract was forwarded to JEIA which gave its final approval in July, 1948.

Asked to account for his relations with Wilson, Bronson subsequently grew very hazy about his conversations with him. Bronson never questioned the impropriety of a private individual, a citizen of the U. S., a former General, representing the interests of a German company before an official agency of the U. S. government. In any case, he never informed the staff about Wilson's deal with Bosch until the contract was accidentally discovered by a member of his staff who raised the entire issue of the legality of Wilson's actions and the legality of the contract itself.

V. Background of the IPTC (International Products Trading Co.)

It is clear, as Wilson subsequently admitted himself, that his intervention on behalf of Bosch was only motivated by his personal interest. It is also evident that Wilson's activities on behalf of Bosch bore fruit in the revisions in the Bosch order and the Hawkins-Bronson approval of his private deal with Bosch. It may explain the long delay in taking action against Bosch and the lukewarm attitude towards the contemplated action by General Clay.

We can examine, therefore, at this point, the International Products Trading Co. itself and the kind of arrangement it made with Bosch.

The IPTC is stated to have been established as a result of the initiative of two Greek businessmen by the name of the Ghertsos brothers. For over 20 years they operated an agency in Greece and other countries for the distribution and sale of Bosch products. After World War II, the Ghertsos brothers undertook to re-establish their international connections with Bosch. For that purpose they first approached a certain Colonel Colcaire, assistant military attache of the U. S. embassy in Berne, Switzerland. They proposed to Colcaire the re-establishment of an international agency for the distribution and sale of Bosch products throughout the entire world through the formation of a company under Swiss laws. Colcaire avidly accepted the proposal in which he would have a substantial participation without investing any money, since the Ghertsos brothers agreed to supply all the capital.

During these negotiations, General Wilson, at that time vice-president of the Trans-World Airlines, made his appearance. It is not clear whether he already knew the Ghertsos brothers or was introduced to them by Colcaire. In any case, he agreed to participate in the establishment of the proposed company under the same conditions. Subsequently, Colcaire was eased out of the deal and Wilson became an equal partner in the new company, owning one-third of its capital stock *with the money put up by the Greek businessmen.* Wilson's share was to be repaid by him out of the future earnings of the new firm.

Wilson immediately took over the assignment of setting up the company and entered into negotiations with Bosch on details of the contract for the exclusive distribution and sale of their products. Wilson, as we already have seen, undertook the job of obtaining Military Government approval for the deal and sought to interfere in the pending deconcentration action against Bosch.

As a private individual, Wilson was clearly engaged in activities which violated Military Government regulations. On the other hand, is it not evident that Bronson and Haw-

kins, in encouraging a private business venture on the part of an American citizen, did not live up to their oath of office?

VI. The Meaning of the Bosch-IPTC Contract

The contract signed by Bosch and the IPTC, and approved by JEIA in July, 1948, conveyed on the IPTC exclusive rights to sell and distribute Bosch products in the international market. When its existence was finally brought out into the open through the accidental discovery by a Decartelization staff member, it was characterized as illegal and in violation of British and American laws on decartelization. In addition, staff members declared the new Swiss company to be a front for Bosch and a method *whereby Bosch hoped to evade Military Government laws on the accumulation of foreign assets by a German company and thus pile up foreign assets outside the jurisdiction of the occupational authorities.*

The evidence that Bosch and Wilson had engaged in an attempt to outwit Military Government came from a former director of the Bosch firm who had been connected with the operations of Bosch for many years. This individual stated that, in reality, the IPTC was not a private "baby" of Wilson as Bronson continually asserted, but a company established after a conference between Wilson and Bosch officials in Switzerland, held in the summer of 1947. The purpose of this company was to build up Bosch's foreign assets and the capital for the enterprise came through Bosch. Its directors also were declared to be in the employ of the German firm. We have already seen that Bosch was adept in the utilization of various cloaking devices to hide its ownership of domestic or foreign companies. It is a charge which cannot, therefore, be lightly ignored. The IPTC, moreover, employed as its chief agent, a Swiss national who had been the liaison for Bosch during World War II. This person now became the general manager of the IPTC. Among his activities was the re-establishment of Bosch affiliates in Spain and Portugal, two countries with which German firms were expressly forbidden to do business under existing U. S. laws. While these charges that IPTC was a dummy for Bosch were expressly denied by Wilson, it is a fact that top officials of Military Government never endeavored to find out whether they were true or not.

But aside from these aspects of Wilson's activities and the actual ownership of IPTC, lawyers for the Decartelization staff declared the contract itself to be a violation of Law 56. The contract provided for the maintenance of international cartel agreements by requiring the IPTC to protect Bosch from any limitation on the sales of its products in any country, whether that country was within or outside the agreement. The contract further bound IPTC not to deal in any competitive products, as such products would compete with Bosch regardless of price, performance or method of manufacture. IPTC was obligated to compel its sub-contractors to adhere to this principle. The contract was declared to be exclusive geographically since it covered the entire world and all inclusive since it pertained only to Bosch products.

Decartelization staff lawyers declared the contract was made and the IPTC established for the purpose of providing Bosch with an ostensibly independent company for the re-establishment of Bosch's international network of sales and distribution outlets under the control of Bosch, and intended to build up reserves of foreign exchange outside the combined zones of occupation. Under Military Government laws, a German company was prohibited from making and entering into such an agreement. This would be true even if the IPTC were not a front for Bosch. In substance, then, Wilson, with the support of Military Government officials, had sought to evade Military Government regulations, and his actions were therefore clearly in violation of occupation laws.

It is certainly strange, therefore, to realize that neither Bronson nor Hawkins made any effort whatever to inquire into the nature of Wilson's activities nor to demand any information on the individuals associated with the IPTC. The casualness with which they approved an agreement clearly in violation of laws they were pledged to uphold, throws a revealing light on the whole attitude towards decartelization and on the nature of the behind-the-scenes efforts to bury decartelization, and the sabotage of their solemn obligation to carry out the laws of the U. S.

We need only refer to Bronson's behavior after the discovery of the contract and the nature of Wilson's activities. Afraid of the repercussions from his high-handed manipulations in favor of Wilson and Bosch, Bronson made a gesture towards ascertaining the opinion of his legal staff. Without exception, all of the members of the staff consulted declared the contract to be a violation of Law 56 and British ordinance 78.

To add to Bronson's discomfiture, Brigadier Oxborrow, British chief of decartelization, officially denounced the contract as illegal and protested Bronson's unilateral action which Bronson explained as due to difficulties of communication between himself and the British. Subjected to such pressure, Bronson stated that perhaps he had gone "out on a limb" in this matter and had made a mistake.

In any case, Bronson agreed to have the whole case reviewed and requested staff members, in conjunction with the British, to prepare a memorandum outlining why the Bosch-IPTC contract should be nullified for dispatch to JEIA. Such a memorandum was prepared for the signature of Bronson and Oxborrow. Bronson accepted the memorandum but never signed it. Instead he hurried to Berlin for consultation with Hawkins, telling the latter that maybe they had both stuck their necks out too far. Hawkins recommended that the Legal Division of OMGUS be asked for an opinion. After due deliberation, Colonel Raymond, chief of the Legal Division of OMGUS, came forth with the answer. Raymond's advice was a masterpiece of non-commitment. After outlining the relevant sections of Military Government law which would prohibit Bosch from making such a contract with a foreign company, he declared that no facts had been presented by which a conclusive judgment could be made. Without approving or disapproving, the Legal Division, in effect, declared the deal to be a fait accompli.

The final nail was thus driven into the fiasco of the Bosch case. Whether action against Bosch will ever be taken remains to be seen. The final draft of the Bosch order, in any case, was so innocuous that Bosch could afford, with Wilson's approval, to submit to a deconcentrating action which, at best, would only be a pious gesture.

Will the U. S. have to seize Bosch for the third time?

Argentina — Fascism's Refuge

By
Robert J. Alexander

When the United States and Argentina were barely on speaking terms, the State Department talked long and eloquently about how the Argentine military regime was harboring Nazis and Fascists. Not so much has been heard about this point recently. An unsophisticated observer would imagine that the recent $125,000,000 loan from Uncle Sam to Juan Domingo Peron was an indication that the Argentine Govt. was no longer providing a haven for Axis exiles.

This is not so. Although Peron did make a few gestures in the direction of rounding up some Nazis and Fascists, numerous war criminals from all over Europe have been given refuge in Argentina, and many of them have received important posts in the Peron government.

The United States Blue Book of January, 1947 called Ludwig Freude and Richard Staudte the No. 1 and 2 Nazis in Argentina. Freude, a well-known organizer of Nazi activities among Argentine Germans before and during the war, is the father of Rudolph Freude, who was Peron's private secretary for a long time. Under U. S. pressure, the *de facto* military government at one time arrested the older Freude, but after Peron became President, Freude was "exonerated" completely.

As for Staudte, all charges against him as a Nazi have been dropped by the Peron regime, and important United States businessmen (including a one-time intimate of President Truman) have been doing business with this big-shot Nazi.

Still in Argentina are such leading Nazi figures as Ante Pavelic, once puppet president of Croatia; Hans Hofer, Nazi gauleiter of Tyrol; Admiral Litzman, erstwhile commander of the German Black Sea Fleet; former Fascist party secretaries Carlo Scorza, Ettore Mutti and Francisco Giunta; Spinelli, Mussolini's ex-Minister of Labor; Dino Grandi, Fascist Italy's Ambassador to London and Foreign Minister; Rafael Cassetano, former Italian minister in Budapest; Tamburini, ex-chief of Rome's police; Piero Parini, ex-prefect of Milan; and ex-Senator Prampolini, ex-Deputy Moretti, ex-National Councillors Berte and Rocca, and ex-Minister Poverelli, all old Mussolini henchmen.

Many of these Fascists and Nazis are politically active in Argentina. The most notorious of them, Vittorio Mussolini, the ex-Duce's son, conducted, soon after his arrival in 1947, a memorial ceremony on the anniversary of his father's death. Another important Fascist, Commandante Enzo Grossi, has organized a Federation of Republican Ex-Combatants among former fighters for Mussolini's Social Republic of Italy.

Then there is SS General Otto Skorzeny, who makes his headquarters in Argentina, but travels freely and frequently to Europe on mysterious missions. Other Germans include Professor Willy Tank, a leading Nazi airplane designer, Generals Adolph Galland and Baumbach, Aviation Colonel Hans Ulrich Rudel and Karl von Merck, one-time chief of German espionage in Brazil.

Merck—along with Dr. Hochleuten, erstwhile Nazi judge, and Robert Kessler, one-time Sudeten German journalist in Czechoslovakia and later said to be a Gestapo agent—is publishing a Nazi daily, *Freie Presse*, in Buenos Aires.

Smaller-fry Nazis from other countries have also found their way to Argentina. Among the Norwegian Quislings who are there are Johan T. Landmark, Reidar Nilsen and Olaf Haavardsholm. Hans Rothia, Nazi leader in Esthonia, is also there.

The Peron regime has uses for the singular talents of many of these one-time European Fascist leaders. General Mario Roata, once commander in chief of the Italian Army, is reported to be employed in the Casa Rosada, the Argentine "White House." Mussolini's Minister of Agriculture, Eduardo Moroni, is an adviser at the Banco Central.

The Federal Police has employed several Gestapo experts, including Dr. H. Theiss, F. Adam, H. Richner and J. Paecht, all of whom are ranked as "advisers" to the Peronista police force. Another Nazi, Hans Koch, is an adviser to the Argentine Institute for Trade. The Ministry of Agriculture, in Decree No. 1019 of May 21, 1949, announced the appointment of Albert Durigen, Helmut Weekamp and Detlef Kloss, ex-Nazis, to posts carrying salaries of 1,400 pesos a month and expense accounts of 1,200 pesos.

The Military Aviation Factory in Cordoba has at least two dozen ex-Nazis employed and nearly a dozen Italian Fascists. These gentlemen earn salaries ranging from one to four thousand pesos a month.

This great influx of Nazis and Fascists into Argentina, most of which has taken place during the administration of Peron as President, is probably one explanation of the growing totalitarianism of the Peron regime. It hardly explains why we lent money to that regime. (Courtesy *New Leader*, 7 E. 15th St., New York City.)

"All the cold military calculations are dominated by two mastering political questions.

"The first are the Germans. Western Europe can be defended without the Germans but only on the slow schedule outlined in the foregoing. At present, the Germans show no enthusiasm for rearmament. But if the Germans seized the Western invitation to rearm with vigor, if they swiftly organized an initial 150,000 men in brigades as they are asked to do, they could have almost ten divisions in Gen. Eisenhower's army in 1952. German rearmament is, of course, the most perilous defense effort. If the Germans should throw their entire energy into soldiering while the Western powers lag, Gen. Eisenhower's army could in a few years count more German divisions than any other. As such it would be compelled to yield to German national will, and there is no way of satisfying German national will except by war.

"The second are the Russians. The rearming of Western Europe is the greatest test yet made of Russian will and intention. There are only two reasons why the Russians should not pinch off the industrial and technical capacity of the European in these last-chance months. One of these reasons is the atom bomb, the second is the morality of peace. No one knows how the Russians weigh these factors."

(Theo White to the ONA)

Inside Germany

PLAYING THE RUSSIAN GAME

"In Bavaria, erstwhile breeding ground of the Nazi Party, would-be 'Fuehrers' are sprouting anew. . . .

"The two politicians that have the western Allies worried are August Haussleiter, leader of the Deutsche Gemeinschaft, and Alfred Loritz, founder of the Economic Reconstruction Party (WAV). Herr Haussleiter is alleged to be receiving Russian money.

"The Communists pale as a threat when compared to fast-rising nationalist parties who espouse an anti-American line. . . .

"'We can't prove that Herr Haussleiter is getting money from the Russians, but he is certainly following the party line and is widely reported to have Russian contacts,' one serious observer, whose job is to follow political developments here for the high commissioner's office said . . .

"The theme of Herr Haussleiter's party is that no German should make the supreme sacrifice for America in Europe—and there is no sense in opposing Russia since it can force the Americans out of West Germany any time it desires. Other planks in his platform include:

1. A dole for all refugees.
2. Pensions for soldiers.
3. Restoration of dignity to the name of the German soldier.

"Such a platform, as could be expected, has garnered a lot of support among the refugees and ex-soldiers."

(By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

★

GERMAN CULTURE

"Glancing at the many illustrated weekly newspapers and magazines prominently displayed on West German news stands, one might almost think Hitler and his associates were still running the country. . . .

"The bookshop just inside the entrance to the Parliament buildings in Bonn showed, besides the Nazi-nostalgic weeklies, 24 new books on the German General Staff, the Tunisian campaign, Stalingrad, the German collapse, Marshal Erwin Rommel, and other personalities of the Nazi regime.

"Goering's is the favorite picture. Few of the magazines seem able to resist the temptation to dig out old photographs showing him in the flamboyant uniforms of which he was so fond. . . .

"One popular weekly featuring Goering sold 450,000 copies. The publishers said that they could have doubled that figure if they had had the newsprint."

(From a dispatch by Reuters)

★

THE INNOCENT WAR CRIMINALS

"Heated appeals for the release of two of Hitler Germany's top war criminals have been received by the three Allied High Commissioners of Germany's Western zones.

"The two prisoners are former Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, head of the Nazi Navy, and onetime Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath. Both were convicted at the first Nuremberg trial of Hitler's principal aides, and both are serving sentences—Raeder for life and Neurath for 15 years—in the four-power prison of Spandau, in Berlin.

"The appeals represent the newest, boldest point of departure to date in German attacks on the Allied war crimes trials and on their judgments. Formerly, the Germans restricted their demands for clemency to lesser war criminals and, although they have attacked the entire premise of judgment by the victors on the vanquished, they have conceded that the chief assistants of Hitler merited punishment. Now, however, there would appear to be rejection of even that concession.

"It is believed that the present appeals are forerunners of others to seek the release of all seven major war criminals, including Rudolf Hess, in Spandau prison—the 'world's most exclusive jail.'

"Signing the appeal for the release of Raeder is former Admiral Hansen, as chairman of the Association of Former Professional Soldiers. . . .

"'Admiral Hansen's letter states, in part, ". . . the judgment which convicted the Grand Admiral to life in prison because of the attack on Norway is an untenable one. He has been convicted—like many Germans—despite his indubitable innocence. . . .

"'If I make this plea for the Grand Admiral, I must also declare that hundreds of other innocent German men are still held in the prisons or in the custody of the Western Allies.

"'The laws of the victors were made in the hour of conquest. They described inevitable measures of war as crime. They led to rigid judgments or will lead to such judgments in the future.

"'How can we achieve true peace and mutual understanding among the Western nations, how can we rebuild the broken wall against the East, if right and true justice are not granted the imprisoned men of Germany?'"

(Excerpts from a dispatch from Ernest Leiser to the ONA)

★

GERMAN COOPERATION

"Western Europe, short of coal and looking to Western Germany to fill her vital defense needs of this raw material, was faced with German unwillingness to fulfill the export quota decided upon by the International Authority for the Ruhr of which the Federal Government is a member. . . .

"Apprised of the Bonn Government's attitude, a United States official lashed out at the German leaders. He charged them with failure to recognize international obligations."

(From a dispatch by Jack Raymond to the New York Times)

PAGING MR. HOOVER

"Communist propaganda chief Gerhart Eisler claimed that former U. S. President Hoover has 'confessed that American imperialism is not strong enough' to prevent the unification of Germany on Soviet terms.

"He asserted Hoover had convincingly shown that 'the American camp is much weaker than the camp of peace, democracy and socialism under the leadership of the Soviet Union.'"

(From a Berlin dispatch to the Associated Press)

★

PROSPERITY IN GERMANY

". . . While the position of nearly everyone has improved, the profits of German entrepreneurs have gone from good to fabulous. Partly to induce saving and strengthen incentives but partly, one supposes, out of dislike of the progressive income tax, the German Government has reduced taxes in the middle- and upper-income brackets. As a result, German owners and managers have a tax liability on their profits and earnings which is nearly negligible by British or American standards. They enjoy standards of personal consumption which are far beyond the reach of an American or an Englishman of equivalent gross income. . . .

"It is also worth noting that the costs of sustaining well-to-do Germans in their present spacious standard of living are not borne entirely by Germans. ECA officials have guessed that Germany's imports of luxury products for consumption by the well-to-do now amount to as much as $100 million a year. Some part of this expenditure could be used for goods now paid for by American aid. During the period July 1 through October 31, 1950, West Germany was allotted $171.6 million."

(J. K. Galbraith in The Reporter)

★

INNOCENTS ABROAD

"Report from Marshall Plan Headquarters in West Germany: A German businessman who has received heavy dollar grants from the Marshall Plan has been found advertising in Communist papers. He was called in and asked why: 'Oh,' he said, 'I didn't know the money was going to communists in the West zone. They promised me the dollars would only appear in the East (Soviet) zone.'"

(Theo. White to the ONA)

★

A SIGN OF OUR TIMES

"Germans and Jewish displaced persons staged a bloody, bare-knuckle 10-minute battle. . . .

"An undisclosed number of persons were injured and police who intervened took several Jewish leaders into custody 'for their own protection.'

"The battle between 3,000 Germans and 300 Jews from a nearby displaced persons camp was waged in Landsberg Square, where the Germans were holding a protest meeting against the imprisonment of German war criminals in Landsberg Prison.

"The Jews charged the demonstration with cries of 'Death to those murderers in Landsberg.' But the Germans shouted 'Jews, get back' and beat them off.

"Many of the war criminals whom the Germans want released were sentenced for atrocities against the Jews. Others included steel baron Alfred Krupp."

(From a dispatch to the New York Post)

INFORMATION PLEASE

"Russia is building a vast spy network inside West Germany to funnel military information to the Kremlin.

"Many of Hitler's former intelligence experts already have been recruited for this secret communist army of informers, West German officials said . . . This organization works entirely for the Russians instead of for the communist government of the Soviet Occupation Zone."

(From a dispatch to the Chicago Daily Tribune)

★

NEW FACES IN BONN

"Herr Gustav Adolf Sonnenhol is Press Chief to Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Marshall Aid Franz Blucher. A member of the Nazi party since 1931, Sonnenhol (reports the Allgemeine Zeitung of Dusseldorf) became a captain in the SS as early as 1933. . . .

"Another of the same stripe is Dr. Kutscher, personal adviser to the Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, in Bonn today. The principal speaker at a Nazi conference in April, 1944, of Judenreferenten, anti-Semitic specialists attached to German legations abroad, Kutscher set forth his views on anti-Semitism with some strength. 'The Jews are the misfortune of all nations,' he remarked: 'A Jewish victory would bring about the end of all civilization. By this war, the Jew has dug his own grave.' . . .

"Then there is Dr. Ernst Rudolph Huber, since the autumn of 1949 a legal adviser to the Ministry of Economic Affairs at Bonn. A leading Nazi jurist and member of the Nazi 'Academy of German Law,' Huber wrote in his book, 'The Constitutional Law of the Greater German Reich,' that: 'The volkisch (racial) Reich is neither an absolutist regime nor a dictatorship, but a final and normal political order.'

"There is Dr. Carl Diem, Director of the Department for Physical Training in the Ministry of the Interior, who held a similar post under the Nazis. There is Dr. Rieck, now in the Ministry for Marshall Aid Affairs, who joined the Nazi Party in 1933 and the SS in 1934.' . . .

"Here are a few random names picked from a long list of lesser Globkes who were lately appointed to the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs at Bonn; these men took jobs from others who, though for the most part without any political background, had been dismissed:

"On December 1, 1949, Dr. Ing. Pallsch became Referatsleiter. Dr. Pallsch belonged to the Nazi Party (card No. 1,585,363) from 1933-45 and had been Oberscharfuhrer in the SA (Sturmabteilungen).

"On the same day Dr. Hans Grotjan became Referent. His membership in the Nazi Party was also from 1933-45, though he joined the SA only in 1938, five years after Dr. Pallsch.

"On October 17, 1949, Herr Carl-Herbert Jansen became Sachbearbeiter. Also a Party member from 1933-45 and a member of the SA throughout the same period.

"On December 16, 1949, Herr Hans Koelfen became Hauptabteilungsleiter. He joined the Party only in 1937, but made up for this by serving in the SS (latterly as Unterscharfuhrer) from 1934-45."

(Excerpts from pamphlet "Once Again" by Basil Davidson)

"But the progress is offset somewhat by the appearance of increasing German resistance to western rearmament plans—a resistance obviously calculated to make the most for Germany out of the crisis in which the West now finds itself.

"The western Allies must move cautiously in this area of defense building. There can be little doubt that the greater the need they have of West Germany, the higher will be the German price for meeting it, and the more the West German leaders can exact from the western Allies the stronger the German position for yet more bargaining becomes.

"Even to grant West Germany full equality, military as well as political, will not solve that problem. The question will always remain as to what the Germans will do with that equality. If they have no stake in the survival of the western world, then to arm them may involve questionable risks."

(From an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor)

DENAZIFICATION UNDER MR. McCLOY

"West German authorities plan to ignore a letter from American High Commissioner John J. McCloy charging that German courts whitewashed an ex-Nazi industrialist in Stuttgart.

"The German officials said they had 'full faith' in the German courts that cleared the industrialist, the leather goods manufacturer Karl Kaess, of bribing a denazification court, and therefore would not reopen the affair.

"Defiance of Mr. McCloy's letter was announced in the Wuerttemberg-Baden state legislature at Stuttgart by Minister-President Reinhold Maier. 'This case is closed,' he said.

"Observers here believe Mr. McCloy will let the issue die, because he said in his letter to Mr. Maier and Wuerttemberg-Baden Minister of Justice Josef Beyerle that it is not his intention to 'intervene' in the case."

(From a United Press dispatch)

★

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH

". . . Explains one German: 'Frankly, we have always resented the Americans. Korea has probably increased this resentment.' Even gratitude for American assistance is tinged with bitterness. 'We thank you for Marshall aid,' says a Frankfurt barber, 'but we're not going to spend our lives thanking you for it. Nor will we bind ourselves to you in the future merely because of it.'

"Knowing that the West needs them, the Germans are also resentful of every delay in removing occupation shackles. Comments Hermann Singer, a Heidelberg lawyer: "We'll use every trick we can to get as much as we can—and there may be angry feelings along the way but we feel we are an intelligent people and need independence to make our own policies.' . . ."

(From a dispatch to The Wall Street Journal)

OF THINGS TO COME . . .

"Probably Moscow will rely on the political maneuvering of the East German Communist regime, plus a group of former Nazis and German army officers. These two groups have a common aim—the unification of Germany under Russian control.

"It's the former Nazis who have the job of penetrating the Western zones. There, they can count on the support of many thousands of disgruntled Nazis and a few army generals. Horst Dressel-Anders, former assistant to Goebbels, is one of their key figures. These men have established connections with the secret 'Brotherhood of Former German Army Officers' in West Germany. Their aim is twofold: first, to sabotage plans for raising a West German army; second, to prepare underground support for an eventual invasion from the East.

"Moscow has another link with West Germany—West German industrialists who look to the East for big markets. In 1950 the legal trade between East and West Germany went up 300% over the 1949 figure. But this legal trade is probably small compared with the illegal traffic between the Ruhr and the Soviet zone. This traffic includes steel and machinery of all sorts for the East Germany Five-Year Plan."

(From a report to Business Week)

"It is, of course, the most shameless hypocrisy for the remilitarized East German Communist state to shout threats against the rearming of Western Germany, but the violence of those threats gives some indication of how seriously their Russian master looks at this problem.

"The Russians have long known, if the Western powers have not, that the only way to get the Germans rearmed is to offer them something to fight for. On both sides of the Elbe that means the unification of Germany. In Western Germany, filled with nine million pauperized refugees from former German communities occupied by Poles, Russians, and other eastern European peoples, the only remilitarization program which would make sense to those who might be willing to fight would be a program aimed at recovering those lost territories."

(From Landrum Bolling to the ONA)

"A New German Army can only be brought into being by those forces in the Reich which want a war to reconquer the Eastern territories, and these forces will act only if given assurances of support in advance. On this basis, the Atlantic Pact guarantees the new world war it was supposed to prevent . . .

"The U. S. errs badly in thinking that Western European nations may be handled as if they were corps of mercenaries. America conceives of itself as having two main allies on the Continent, but one of these is treacherous and the other is discontented."

(I. F. Stone in The Daily Compass)

The "First Legion"

by Ernest Leiser

A new, apparently Nazi-type political organization, which avowedly aims to "do away with the old, 19th-century forms of parliamentary democracy," has been formed in Western Germany.

It calls itself the "First Legion" and is reported to have achieved already a nucleus of some 10,000 members. According to investigators, it has been deliberately conducting its organizational activities in a "twilight of mystery."

Three "respectable" members of the Bonn Parliament, all enrolled in government coalition parties—Dr. Kurt Kiesinger of the Christian Democratic Union, Erich Mende of the Free Democratic party, and Dr. Hans Merkatz of the German party—have lent their names as prominent supporters of the new group, but investigation has not yet revealed who the actual leaders are.

In its party propaganda, the First Legion has declared that it is looking for a "new form of democracy" which would eliminate the old-fashioned competition and strife of traditional party politics and end the "disastrous class struggle." In this connection, the new group would "circumscribe the activities of trade unions to their original, proper fields" and drive them out of political life. The Legion platform inveighs against "corruption which endangers public life" and calls for the mobilization of the youth behind this "new politics."

The *Frankfurter Rundschau*, independent, liberal newspaper here, has commented wryly that "we experienced once before these 'new forms of democracy.' Such non-party organizations always show signs of neo-fascism."

The new group becomes one more minor star in the constellation of radical, right-wing parties which have been struggling—thus far with no conspicuous success—to capitalize on the dissatisfaction of many Germans, and especially the youth, with the present democratic party set-up.

As always, officials on the staff of United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy report that they are keeping the new organization "under scrutiny." However, they indicate that they are not particularly alarmed at its inception and doubt that it will succeed where its predecessors have failed.

Nevertheless, some United States representatives see in the First Legion another confirmation of the facts, contained in a High Commission report, that American efforts to introduce democratic ideas to the Germans in the last five years have been notably unsuccessful, that a vast majority of Germans themselves have seen no effects of those efforts, and that the Germans are therefore vulnerable to the suasions of a demagogue-dictator who may once again offer them the promise of a strong and independent Germany, not bound by the "old forms of parliamentary democracy."

The First Legion may not be such a group, they say. But they add the somber warning that no such organization should be underestimated; one of these days such a body may prove to be what the Allies have always feared, the reincarnation of the Nazi idea dressed up in a 1950 costume which appeals to the still-undemocratized Germans.

(Courtesy Overseas News Agency)



"NICE PROGRAM, ISN'T IT?"

(Courtesy Compass)

Recommended Reading

Mr. William L. Shirer is well-known to American radio audiences. For years prior to the outbreak of World War II Mr. Shirer's voice was heard from the key capitals in Europe where he reported the momentous events which finally led to the outbreak of war. He was among the few American correspondents abroad who grasped the meaning of the Nazi march to power in Germany. He witnessed at first hand the rising tide of Nazism and the dark shadow it was casting over Europe. Many of the highlights of his fifteen years of experience in Germany and in other dangerous spots in Europe, were recounted in his "Berlin Diary" which became a best-seller throughout the country.

The sequel to "Berlin Diary" was his second book, "End of a Berlin Diary," which tells the story of Mr. Shirer's return to the land of the Herrenvolk after World War II. "End of a Berlin Diary" is a forthright report of dangerous trends and blunders in the early days of the Allied occupation. It provides many clues which explain the tragic events in Germany today, unfolding before our eyes.

Mr. Shirer's competence as a reporter has been firmly established. Indeed, for his work as a reporter and commentator Mr. Shirer was given one of radio's highest honors—the George Foster Peabody Award for "outstanding interpretation of the news in 1946."

Recently Mr. Shirer has proven that he is not only an outstanding reporter, but a skilled novelist, as amply demonstrated in his first novel, *"The Traitor."*

In this novel Mr. Shirer skillfully dissects the makeup of a potential traitor. The character who is destined to betray his country is one Oliver Knight, an American who is brought up in a typical small town in the Midwest. Knight's early life at home was commonplace, and, like many other young men who were bored with small town gossip and small town affairs, Knight sought the high adventure of Europe. This he was able to achieve by working as a correspondent in Germany, for American newspapers.

Just as at home, Knight's personal life is filled with frustrations. His bride-to-be rejects him for another man. There is constant friction between Knight and the American newspapers who employ him. Suffering from personal bitterness he finds himself drawn into the web of Nazi intrigue, spurred on by an affair with a ruthless and loose woman of German cafe life. Welcomed by Nazi circles and bearing personal grudges against Americans who had spurned him in one way or another, Knight becomes a potential tool of the Nazi Party.

But more than personal experiences explain Knight's degeneration. As Mr. Shirer so clearly points out, Knight is enamored with the America First movement, which, during the late 30's, was echoing Goebbels' propaganda. Therefore it was not merely his personal contacts with the Nazis and their hanger-ons, but his political vulnerability, which finally marked the stamp of traitor on his forehead.

Knight became a mouthpiece for Nazi propaganda. His radio broadcasts to the United States during World War II were designed to demoralize American unity and glorify the Nazi cause.

While Knight is the main character in "The Traitor," Mr. Shirer's characterizations of Hans Oldendorff, the sadistic SS ape-man, his portrayal of Jack Goodman, the American journalist who was not politically vulnerable, and who thoroughly understood the meaning of the Nazi drive for world conquest, show once again Mr. Shirer's ability as a novelist.

"The Traitor" is replete with incidents which fully expose Nazi treachery. In that sense "The Traitor" can be called an historical novel, for it is grounded in historical fact.

Mr. Shirer's presentation of the typical German militarist is made most clear in his description of Freddy von Langsdorff, an officer in the German army. Freddy, Mr. Shirer tells the reader, was no friend of the Nazis: *"But today Jack could see Freddy was in a different mood. The contempt was no longer there, in his face or voice. Indeed, there was an exhilaration in his whole being. After all, this was what Freddy and his class had been trained for over the generations, no matter who ruled Germany. For war."*

There are many other vivid passages dealing with German militarism and culture. For example, the statement by Whitney Wentworth, Knight's friend and university instructor: *"The Germans are different. Their civilization, despite the heights they have reached in music with Bach and Beethoven, in literature with Schiller and Goethe, in philosophy with Kant, not to mention their attainment in science, seems most of the time to be a mere veneer so thin that their barbarism—the pagan barbarism of the German forests— is continually threatening to break through and engulf them."*

"The Traitor" deserves a wide circulation, as its message has much meaning, even today. We strongly recommend it to our readers for their enjoyment and edification.

★ ★ ★

In 1946 an unusual book was published in Germany by an unusual German. The book, "Der SS Staat," was written by Eugen Kogon. It had an electrifying effect, so that while the first edition sold only 35,000 copies, the second edition published in 1947 reached the figure of 100,000. Unfortunately, the English speaking world was deprived of this important work until it was translated and recently published in the United States, under the title: *"The Theory and Practice of Hell."*

Mr. Kogon should know about "The Theory and Practice of Hell," for he was in hell—the hell of the Nazi concentration camp, Buchenwald, from 1938 to the day of liberation. Kogon was a student of sociology and as early as 1927 was a member of the editorial board of the German publication, *The Catholic Weekly*. Despite his "aryan" status, his firm opposition to the Nazis finally placed him behind the barbed wire of Buchenwald. Undoubtedly Kogon had the opportunity to go along with the Nazis, but his convictions and principles remained firm within him. The price he paid was a living death for seven years.

"The Theory and Practice of Hell" is not so much an account of his personal experiences but rather a stark report on the internal makeup and organization of a German concentration camp. He shows that the camps were not only utilized to destroy hundreds of thousands of human beings, but also provided a pool of manpower for the modern slave drivers of the Ruhr and other war arsenals in Germany.

What was the aim of Hitler's elite, the SS? In answer to this question Mr. Kogon relates a conversation that he had in the fall of 1937 with an SS officer: *"Within 10 years,"* this SS officer boasted to Kogon, *"at the latest, it will be possible for us in this way to dictate the law of Adolf Hitler to Europe, put a halt to the otherwise inevitable decay of the continent, and build up a true community of nations, with Germany as the leading power keeping order."*

The new "German order" is described in Kogon's book. It is the concentration camp. Kogon does not only describe in detail the sadistic practices and the tortures inflicted upon concentration camp inmates by the SS, but he also shows the utter corruption which existed among Hitler's elite. They did not hesitate to feather their own nests, although the world was given to believe that Hitler's followers were dedicated solely to the unselfish cause of greater Germany. One example of this corruption is the case of the hereditary Prince of Waldeck—Pyrmont, an SS Lieutenant General. Taking advantage of his high position, the Prince was able to put through an urgent high priority order *"for an installation by way of the Institute of Hygiene of the Waffen SS, Division of Typhus and Virus Research (Building 50 at Buchenwald). This was to enable the Prince to store the deer he shot. The military priority certificate listed as the purpose of the installation: 'Production of serum for combat troops!'"*

Space does not permit us to go into a fuller description of the life of a concentration camp as portrayed by Mr. Kogon, but the message of "The Theory and Practice of Hell" is quite clear and needs little elaboration. It is a message to all peoples who place a value on human life, to defend that value and to stand firm against those who perpetrate crimes against humanity.

Like "The Traitor" it is our considered judgment that "The Theory and Practice of Hell" deserves to be read and pondered.

("The Traitor," by William L. Shirer, Farrar, Straus & Co., New York City, 1950)

("The Theory and Practice of Hell," by Eugen Kogon, Farrar, Straus & Co., New York City, 1950)

"The Western German bourgeoisie is, for the most part, anxious to appease the Communists. Many German firms are placing advertisements in the puny Communist press, hoping that these advertisements will prove to be a kind of gilt-edged security if ever the Communists become masters. No German industrialist wishes to expose himself to possible reprisals by attacking the Communists in word or deed."

(F. A. Voigt in The New Leader)

"Although the average German is against another war and German industrialists would rather do business with Stalin than fight him, former German officers favor rearming Western Germany. The Russians have offered the officers better terms."

(Report of a speech by Saul K. Padover at a meeting of the American Jewish Committee)

"There is the third possibility of a 'protected' Germany that will not be asked to provide troops as long as officers would have to be drawn from circles still strongly attached to Prussian militarism and convinced that Hitler could have triumphed if he only had listened to them.

"A German army now, however tightly integrated into Atlantic Pact forces, could never be a democratic army because its officers would inevitably steer it in the opposite direction. Before we rearm the Germans, we have to strengthen the foundations of democracy in their public life and in their hearts."

(By Ernest S. Pisko in the Christian Science Monitor)

"Western policy on Western German rearmament should be flexible. It is a dubious policy at best, a reversal of the war aims of World War II, a propaganda godsend to the Russians. The Germans don't want it, the French don't want it and everyone is uncomfortable about it."

(From an editorial in the Wall Street Journal)

"The Schuman Plan . . . is one of the great developments in contemporary history . . .

"(But) those of us from America who had some familiarity with it at once said, 'Is this the beginning of the new cartel? Is all Europe to be united by restrictive price covenants? Are price policies to be determined by one man or one group of men?'

"It seemed to me clear that there was a problem for the American steel industry. There are 50 million tons of ingot production and it seemed to me that if the 50 million tons should be wrapped up in one package by a snug European cartel, the ultimate impact of that upon our industry and upon the economy of a free America might be staggering . . .

"A few weeks ago I had the great privilege of meeting Jean Monnet, the man who actually wrote the Schuman Plan . . . I expressed to him my doubts that perhaps he was to be the architect of the most pernicious cartel the world had ever seen, but he swept my doubts away . . .

"The difficulty is that Jean Monnet is surrounded in Europe by people who believe the opposite. European businessmen have the cartel way of life. They are government-control minded by tradition. They are restrictive-covenant minded by habit, and they are writing their impress on the Schuman Plan . . .

"It seems to me that the challenge to America is clear. We must in forthright language demand that the basic charter of the Schuman Plan have written into it the principle of free and honest competition and empower the higher authority to destroy and control monopolistic practices . . ."

(From a speech by Clarence B. Randall, president of the Inland Steel Co.)

Eyebrow-Lifting Department

THEY DON'T LIKE "GENERAL IKE"

From a cable by Karl H. von Wiegand to the New York Journal American:

"Whatever may be said for it militarily, the naming of Gen. Eisenhower as a commander-in-chief of a West European army and defense is against the best interest of wise American political and diplomatic strategy.

. . .

"American Gen. Eisenhower was commander-in-chief of the Allied armies in World War II. Now the British should take that heavy responsibility, and Britain has two or three very good generals and strategists.

"If Germany should in some form acceptable to the German people be included in the West European coalition army, it is doubtful whether German troops would fight their best under Gen. Eisenhower.

"They feel, I am told by sources that should know, that he dislikes them, distrusts them, regards them as inferiors, and they recall that he was reported to have said: 'The Germans are a nation of paranoiacs and I see no reason why they should be treated gently.'"

★

JUSTICE IN REVERSE

From a special dispatch to the New York Times:

"Fourteen German war criminals, nine of whom were serving life sentences, have received grants of clemency from Gen. Thomas T. Handy, commander of the United States forces in Europe.

"On the recommendation of the Army's War Crimes Modification Board, the prisoners will be released from Landsberg prison in Bavaria.

"The nine serving life sentences had been convicted of crimes committed as guards at the Mauthausen concentration camp during the Hitler regime. The others, serving sentences ranging from twelve to twenty years, have been convicted of war crimes in and around the Dachau concentration camp.

"An announcement at Army Headquarters said that the beneficiaries of a clemency in connection with the crimes at the Mauthausen camp had been members of the former German Army and Air Force units assigned to perimeter guard duty at the camp."

★

THOSE PEACEFUL RUSSIANS

From a Berlin dispatch to the New York Post:

"The official American newspaper, Neue Zeitung, claimed that an East German steel works was manufacturing artillery parts for the Soviet army.

"Neue Zeitung said artillery production began a few weeks ago at the Ver plant in Crossen, Saxony, under strict secrecy. Communist propagandists have claimed for more than a year that West German factories were producing armaments for the Western Powers."

★

PROGRESS IN GERMAN SCIENCE

From an Associated Press dispatch:

"A group of German scientists, including several Nobel Prize winners, proposed the erection of a small German atomic plant for peaceful purposes and demanded the lifting of all Allied restrictions on German scientific work.

"The Group was founded by Karl Arnold, Christian Democratic head of the British zone state of North Rhine-Westphalia."

★

JUST A MISUNDERSTANDING

From a Reuters dispatch to the Chicago Daily Tribune:

"Gen. Ernst von Falkenhausen, war time governor of Belgium and northern France, was answering to Jewish aspects of his indictment. He is charged with deporting 25,000 Jews and 250,000 Belgians to Germany, and with the execution of 240 civilian hostages.

"Co-defendant with him is Gen. Egel Reeder, head of the German civilian administration in the area. . . .

"Leaning forward across the bench Marechal asked von Falkenhausen: 'Don't you think these deportations were contrary to human rights?'

"Pale and weary, the general replied: 'I was a soldier. I had to execute the orders I received. I had not the right to discuss an order. All I could do from time to time was to give advice.'

"Reeder, asked whether 'the German population was against the persecution of Jews,' replied: 'No, not as far as the great masses were concerned.'"

★

JUST A GOOD MOTHER

From a dispatch to the New York Times:

"Ilse Koch denied in court today that she had ever seen any one ill treated in the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, where her husband, Karl, had been commandant before he was executed by the Nazis for murder and corruption.

"She never owned a riding whip, so she could not have hit any inmates with it, she said. All she did, she asserted, was to take care of her children like any good mother should."

★

ECHO OF DR. SCHACHT

From Theo. White to the ONA:

"For a decade, economists have been analyzing Hitler economics and decided it was free trade in reverse. The trick that Dr. Schacht, Nazi financial wizard, learned was that Germany should get itself in debt to its neighbors. Then, holding billions of blocked marks, they would have to buy German exports at German terms in order to use their marks. In November, 1950, the newborn European Payments Union, chief creation of the Marshall Plan, ran into its first trouble. Germany had suddenly—in three months—gotten into debt with practically everybody. In what the London Economist calls 'rake's progress' it had used up $175,000,000 of credits from the Payments Union in the worst spate of buying and hoarding on the war-scared Continent. To prevent the Germans from too much preclusive buying, the French have slapped on export controls, directly contrary to Marshall Plan objectives."

MEMORIES, LONG AND SHORT

From Theo. White to the ONA:

"Le Figaro, one of the most powerful of Paris dailies, front-pages the story of a current war-crimes trial in Lille. It concerns a Major Kolrep, a German commander infuriated by the last-ditch resistance of French units in the collapse of June 1940. Kolrep decided to take reprisals on the little towns of Courrieres and Oignies. Le Figaro reports:

"At Courrieres, more than 600 houses, 100 farm buildings, the city hall, the church, the schools, the stores, were put to the torch. At Oignies, by the same means, the Germans set fire to 500 houses and shot—as at Courrieres—every man they met.

"A British officer was burned alive bound in an armchair. A young man of 17, sick, was hauled from his bed and forced to dig his own grave. Finally, to end French resistance, the Germans pushed in front of them women and children. One hundred and ten civilians perished on that tragic day."

★

THAT ELUSIVE BORMANN

From Terence Robertson to the Reynolds News:

"Martin Bormann, Deputy Fuehrer of Hitler's Germany and only topranking Nazi to survive the Allied intelligence net, lives today in a small monastery in southern Spain where monks call him the 'Grey Eminence.'

"From this secluded hide-out Bormann, master-mind of the vast, international Die Spinne organization, plans the revival of German military might under a 'New Deal' German government.

"These startling disclosures are made by Captain Jacques Kaminski, former Free French officer and British agent, who won the Military Cross for his liaison work with the Maquis and espionage work in the Low Countries during the last war.

"Captain Kaminski posed as an ex-Nazi to join Die Spinne (The Spider) organization two years ago. In June this year he disappeared after receiving a warning that the Nazis were aware of his true identity....

"'Bormann is without doubt the brain behind Die Spinne,' said Captain Kaminski. 'He is known, rather ironically, as the Grey Eminence because of the robes worn by the monks at his monastery hide-out in Spain. He stays there because it is the one place where he is safe....

"'Skorzeny moves about Europe at will, especially in the American and French Zones of Germany.'

"This allegation is supported by a photograph of Skorzeny taken in 1947 shaking hands with an American army colonel in the American Zone of Germany."

★

FOR HEALTH REASONS

From a Frankfort dispatch to the Associated Press:

"Four Germans convicted as war criminals by the Nuremberg tribunal have been released from Landsberg prison under medical parole because of bad health, the United States High Commission announced today.

"They were Dr. Franz Schlegelberger, former Secretary of State in the Nazi Ministry of Justice; Wilhelm Keppler, a former economic adviser to Adolf Hitler and Minister to Czechoslovakia; and two executive officials of the Krupp armament concern, Max Ihn and Eduard Houdremont.

"Schlegelberger was serving a life sentence. The other three were sentenced to terms ranging from nine to ten years."

★

FARBEN AGAIN

From a Bonn dispatch to the Associated Press:

"West Germany's chemical industry appealed to the Allied High Commission to transfer the job of breaking up the powerful I. G. Farben chemical combine to German hands.

"W. A. Menne, president of West Germany's Chemical Industry Working Group, told a news conference:

"'We do not oppose the breaking up of the Farben concern . . . But we definitely oppose the way the Allies issued such a law without even consulting German authorities and experts,' Menne declared. . . .

"'It will be very hard for us to attain our previous position as exporter,' Menne said, 'unless our chemical industry is allowed a sufficient working and research capacity to keep abreast of foreign developments.'"

★

THE VOICE OF THE REICHSWEHR

From the Belgian newspaper Soir General Dittmar is quoted as saying:

"'The first step in the rearmament of Germany must be the moral rehabilitation. The sentences of the military courts pronounced against the German military chiefs and above all the sentence imposed upon Marshal von Mannstein for alleged crimes against the partisans must be revised.'

"General Dittmar was the chief radio spokesman for the German Wehrmacht during the war."



Remember What It Grew Into Last Time
(Cartoon by Fitzpatrick—Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

Press Items

WILHELM VOCKE, who was a character witness for Hitler's economic expert on armaments, Hjalmar Schacht, at the Nuremberg war crimes trial, is at present German representative on the Board of the Bank for International Settlements, which protected Nazi loot during World War II.

THE ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATIONS on the Island of Helgoland, which was a major submarine base for the Nazis during the war, was supported by many Nationalist and Neo-Nazi elements, including the Pan-German Prince Karl Hubertus zu Loewenstein, who has dared to whitewash Nazi war crimes. (Prince Loewenstein enjoyed the hospitality of the United States during the war and was welcomed as a lecturer by many American universities.)

THE BROTHER OF THE GERMAN GENERAL HANS SPEIDEL, who is taking part in negotiations with Allied officials on German rearmament, was a General in the German Airforce and was sentenced as a war criminal for atrocities committed in the Balkans.

SOVIET SPONSORED EAST GERMANY is launching an ambitious program to strengthen the war potential of the East Zone, particularly in the Steel Industry, while British High Commissioner Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, on January 16, declined to answer the question as to whether the Allies would approve West German Steel exports to the Eastern Zone.

THE BONN GOVERNMENT has appointed Arno Schieck, former Air-raid Chief for the German General Staff, to draft a new Air-raid law and make plans for its implementation along with its Allied authorities.

IN THE "NATIONAL FRONT," a Soviet sponsored movement in Germany, Generals Vincenz Muller and Korfes are in touch with several high ranking Nazis, including one Beust, former head of the Training department of the Nazi Party.

DR. WILLIAM HASS, head of the West German Government's new foreign office, admits that 14 out of the 31 senior members of his staff were members of the Nazi Party.

OTTO SKORZENY, former Hitler strong-arm man, now in Spain where he sees members of the British Embassy on a social footing, warned that if the 6 German SS officers, convicted of responsibility for the Malmedy massacre of U. S. prisoners, were executed, all former German officers would turn against the Western Allies.

THE CHIEF EDITOR of the German newspaper Der Fortschritt, Erich Schneider, who was formerly of Hermann Goering's National Zeitung in Essen, is reported to be on intimate terms with the Karlshorst Soviet headquarters in Eastern Berlin.

LEADING GERMAN GENERALS, including Blumentritt and Manteufel, have contributed a series of articles in the Irish defense journal, The Defender, which is publishes under the auspices of the Irish army.

MR. JOUETT SHOUSE, whose wife is chairman of the Clay Fund for German Youth Activities, has been elected to the Board of General Aniline & Film Corp. which, according to Government documents, is owned largely by I. G. Chemie, a dummy corporation acting on behalf of I. G. Farben.

THE RECENT TRADE TREATY between Eastern Germany and Communist China contemplates substantial deliveries of electrical equipment, precision instruments, iron and steel products from Western Germany.

HERMAN ABS, one of Hitler's leading financiers and whose Deutsche Bank ruthlessly looted German-occupied Europe, is endeavoring to sabotage the Allied program to smash the power of the German banking monopoly.

Never Again

It is our inflexible purpose to destroy German militarism . . . break up for all time the German General Staff. (Yalta Conference Communique.)

"Never shall Germans rearm!" they said,
"Never recall the High Command,
Never forge weapons for total war.
Never again shall Europe dread
The iron heel and the ruthless hand—
Hitler's Wehrmacht shall march no more.

"Never again while time shall last,
Never again shall that warlike race
Loose invasion or peace dictate;
Never, till many an age is past,
With neighbour nations resume its place—
Never again build a martial State."

Never again? Things are altered now:
They stand in fear of another foe.
Arm West Germans to meet the threat!
Who remembers the victors' vow,
Sworn and witnessed five years ago?
The dead are dead. Let the living forget!

Never shall Germans lead again?
But only Germans can Germans lead—
The Generals' honour must be restored;
Loyal servants of wicked men,
They shared no part of an evil creed—
The Wehrmacht offers a stainless sword.

Never again! And the stricken heard.
But what's more light than a statesman's oath?
On a million graves the grass is green,
And the dead rise not for a broken word.
Even though Germans themselves are loth,
Germans must man the war machine.

Germany rises, a sovereign Power,
Called to action and armed to fight,
From medalled Marshal to conscript clod.
"Never again shall Europe cower—
Under the menace of German might,
Never again, so help us, God!"

Sagittarius.

(Courtesy The New Statesman and Nation)

Opinions from France

"Clearly, all the efforts of the Kremlin are designed to secure a rapprochement with Germany, which it needs if it is to remain undisturbed in the West (while trying to expand in Asia). This inevitable rapprochement, dictated by geographic, demographic and economic conditions and by historical experience, does not imply any friendship between the Russian and German peoples. . . .

"All the Allied Governments agree that it would be folly to ask Germany to put forward the maximum effort of which she is capable, for they remember quite well what a powerful German army can lead to. According to the American proposal at the New York conference, the German contribution would be limited to ten divisions—a fraction of the total forces that must be organized in face of Russia's 150 divisions, but a dangerous embryo whose development nothing could stop if it dedicated itself to the cause of the German nation. More, this intended rampart would even serve as a filter if the attacking army were that of East Germany, for the West Germans consider their East German compatriots as victims rather than enemies. . . ."

(General Adolphe Aumeran, Republican Liberty Party of France.)

★

"Is the deepseated French opposition to German rearmament really justified?

"In the attempt to answer this question it will be helpful to review the figures of what the last three German invasions have cost France. . . .

"In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, in which France was invaded and defeated, the nation lost 58,000 men killed. Paris underwent a 10-month siege. At the end of the war, France lost two of its richest provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, and had to pay to the new German Empire an indemnity of a billion gold dollars.

"In the first World War, France whose northeast quarter bore the brunt of the German invasion, lost 1,250,000 men killed. This represented for a nation of 40,000,000 a terrible toll. At the end of the war, France's claim to reparations was evaluated at 50 billion gold dollars.

"In World War II, France lost 560,000 men killed. As to material damage, the French reparations claims, as published by the semi-official *Le Monde* on Aug. 4, 1945, are illuminating indeed. Direct damages to France are estimated at 13.8 billion gold dollars.

This figure includes: 40.7 billion francs damage to French agriculture; 41.8 billion to industry and commerce; 96.5 billion to transportation and communications; 17.4 billion to war materiel; 249.6 billion to real estate and personal property, of which almost two-thirds is in private dwellings; 30.6 billion in preliminary and accessory reconstruction charges, and 49.6 billion to special regions such as the east boundary departments and Tunisia."

(From D'Artagnan III [Paris] to *The Daily Compass.*)

". . . The unilateral rearmament of Germany is difficult to realize, certainly dangerous and would probably be ineffectual. . . . Germany is unanimous in refusing to be the mercenary of Europe which, after having prevented her from winning her war against Russia, now means to make her endure, in the name of liberty and democracy, a war in which she is not interested. . . . Those who (in Germany) accept or desire, without saying it publicly, the idea of rearmament, the military for example, propose unacceptable conditions. . . .

"Let us now consider the political dangers. . . . Is it in order to defend Europe that Germany desires to regain immediately a major portion of her military potential? In reality, she aspires to regain her lost unity, and that is the great danger of unilateral German rearmament. . . . Will we have to repay Germany's cooperation by promising to help her reconquer her lost territories? . . . Finally, is it not a constant factor in German policy to seek in the East a counterbalance to the strength of the West? So it was in 1813, 1814, 1815, 1863, 1875, 1881, 1887, 1918 with Brest-Litovsk, 1922 and 1926 with Rapallo, 1939 with the German-Soviet agreement.

"Are we so sure that by favoring German rearmament without integrating it in a real European organization, we will not supply Germany with the means of changing sides effectively?"

(Edouard Bonnefous, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly.)

★

"In 1951, more than half a million young Germans who once belonged to the old Hitler Youth and were indoctrinated in early adolescence in the cult of racism, of a fierce will to power and of the most primitive kind of militarism, will reach voting age. . . . Are you not afraid that to give arms back to them in any form whatsoever will awaken in the entire German nation an aggressive spirit, dangerous for the peace of the world?"

(Charles Serre of the French Democratic Union of Independents.)

"Substantial elements of West Germany's press are conducting a vigorous campaign to treat the emergency measures of destruction taken by the United Nations forces in their retreat in Korea as substantially identical to the atrocities against civilian populations committed by the Nazis during World War II. The campaign is part of a broader effort, intensified since the West indicated its intention to seek German military manpower for European defenses, to repudiate the war guilt for which German leadership was tried and convicted by the war crimes tribunals at Nuremberg."

(From Ernest Leiser to the ONA)

Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir:

"In common with most Americans, I have sat on the side lines during these past five years, believing that the complicated problems relating to America's foreign relations should be in the hands of professional diplomats.

"The bungling of our occupation in Germany, however, convinces me that the plain common sense of the average American and his strong attachment to moral principle would be far more effective guides in the conduct of foreign relations than the sleight of hand maneuvers of our leading officials in Germany.

"There is a great to-do today about appeasing Red China and, of course, the overwhelming majority of the American people would resent any actions that would compromise the basic principles of the United Nations and American security. Yet appeasement is the very 'policy' which is pursued by our leading officials in Germany with the apparent blessings of Washington.

"Mr. McCloy has gone so far as to assure the Germans that the Allies will make every effort to prove our good faith to the former enemy. In other words, the German tactic of maneuvering us into a position where we ask for forgiveness is making alarming headway, thanks to our own 'experts' in Germany.

"In effect, this so-called policy of accommodating the Germans is strengthening their plan to rewrite the history of the past ten years. The Allies become the culprits and are accused of besmirching the 'honor' of the German militarists. General Eisenhower is viciously attacked as a leader of the 'hard peace' school. The Allies are charged with strengthening the hands of communism in Europe, because they defeated the Nazi aggressors.

"This rewrite job of recent history has its willing hands in the United States. One only needs to refer to 'The High Cost of Vengeance' written by the ex-communist, Freda Utley, and to William Henry Chamberlain's new book, 'America's Second Crusade.' The Utley book is a clumsy defense of German war criminals and a vicious attack against the principles of the Nuremberg Charter. Chamberlain's book is a bit more refined. As far as Mr. Chamberlain is concerned, the 'arch villain' who dragged us into war against those peaceful Germans, was President Roosevelt.

"In addition to these 'masterpieces,' the country is being flooded with books glorifying Nazi generals. Only recently, the 'romantic' memoirs of Otto Skorzeny were published in this country. Skorzeny was Hitler's strong-arm gangster.

"This new outburst of the German 'version' of the history of the past ten years is directly connected with the tendency, to say the least, of our policy makers in Germany to bend over backwards. If some of our policy makers are aghast at the resurgence of neo-Nazi and militaristic trends in Germany, they have only themselves to blame. It all goes back to the old saying, that 'he who sows, shall reap the whirlwind'—and the American people will have to pay a heavy price for the 'mistakes' of our policy makers.

"The only consolation in this fantastic picture is the existence of a magazine such as 'PREVENT WORLD WAR III,' which insists on keeping the record straight."

L. K.
New York

Dear Sir:

". . . In the first place we wish to thank you cordially for having placed our name on your regular mailing list. A complete set of your MONTHLY BULLETIN from its inception to No. 34 of March/April, 1950 has now arrived here and will be displayed in our periodicals reading room in a prominent place so as to attract a maximum number of readers.

"We should be glad if we could help you in your efforts so important to mankind. . . .

"Looking forward to the regular receipt of your MONTHLY BULLETIN and with repeated thanks I am,"

DR. C. WORMANN, Director
Jewish National Library
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Sir:

"Thanks for fine letter. Enclosed is a contribution to help such a worthy cause, wish it could be more.

"My interest in your literature has continued ever since I received the first copy, some two years ago. You are doing a remarkable piece of work."

HELEN R. MERRY
No. Edgecomb, Maine

Dear Sir:

"Ever since the time of my association with the International Military Tribunal sitting in judgment over the major German War criminals at Nurnberg, Germany, I am called upon to address lodges, civic groups, etc., regarding the 'Problem of Germany.'

"Now I am being asked with increasing frequency to speak on the problem of Renazification and Remilitarization of Germany. While I am trying to keep more or less abreast of the news, I find that I am running out of facts and documented authentic material. The research facilities in Chicago are inadequate and it happens that I find myself embarrassed for want of answers to specific questions put to me by the audience.

"Will you please help me by sending me some of your material? Some years ago, I used to receive your excellent bulletin but I have not seen it in a long time. I would also appreciate receiving occasionally some of your other literature on the subject of Germany to help me get the point across that Germany is still (or better: again) threatening the peace of the world and that the policy of rearming the Germans may be disastrous for the United States."

PETER LESS
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

"Thank you for your letter and the parcel containing the copies and other publications of the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

"How necessary your work is, becomes more evident day by day. One has only to look at the news from Germany. Here is a small collection of items within my own limited reach: . . .

"(a) The German language newspaper 'Aufbau,' in New York, reprints the text of two anti-semitic poems of the Sturmer type, distributed with exposed swastikas to the population in Bonn.

"(b) 'The United Nations World' published an article entitled 'New Watch on the Rhine.' This most informative report (after yours) should be reprinted widely. It reveals once again Germany's 'double soul.' The world, in spite of all, seems not to understand that Germany is the tinderbox of Europe. Democracy is offered to a people, who, since 1848, openly despised and spit on democracy.

"(c) The magazine 'Reporter' of New York, devoted one of its issues to Germany. It was entitled 'The New Germany.' Nevertheless, the picture on the cover of the magazine still symbolizes the old Germany. Who will understand that the German soldier is waiting for his time?

"As a reader, I have sent a contribution to the editor of the 'Reporter.' But there is something wrong in principle with all these publications. They explain Germany and make her popular again, while they should condemn her for her crimes and tear off the mask from her sanctimonious face, as it is done in PREVENT WORLD WAR III."

JOSEPH J. BASCHINSKI
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

"Your publication is of very great interest to our library, and I am taking this opportunity of asking you whether you would be kind enough to present it to us as from January this year.

"As we are most anxious to have as complete a collection as possible of your publication, might I further ask you whether it would be possible to send numbers 1-27, and 29-34 in order to complete our existing collection."

NORMAN S. FIELD
Chief Assistant Librarian
United Nations Library
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Sir:

"Quite by chance a copy of your excellent publication came to my hands yesterday. I was enthralled. It is the only thing I've read that makes 100% common sense. . . .

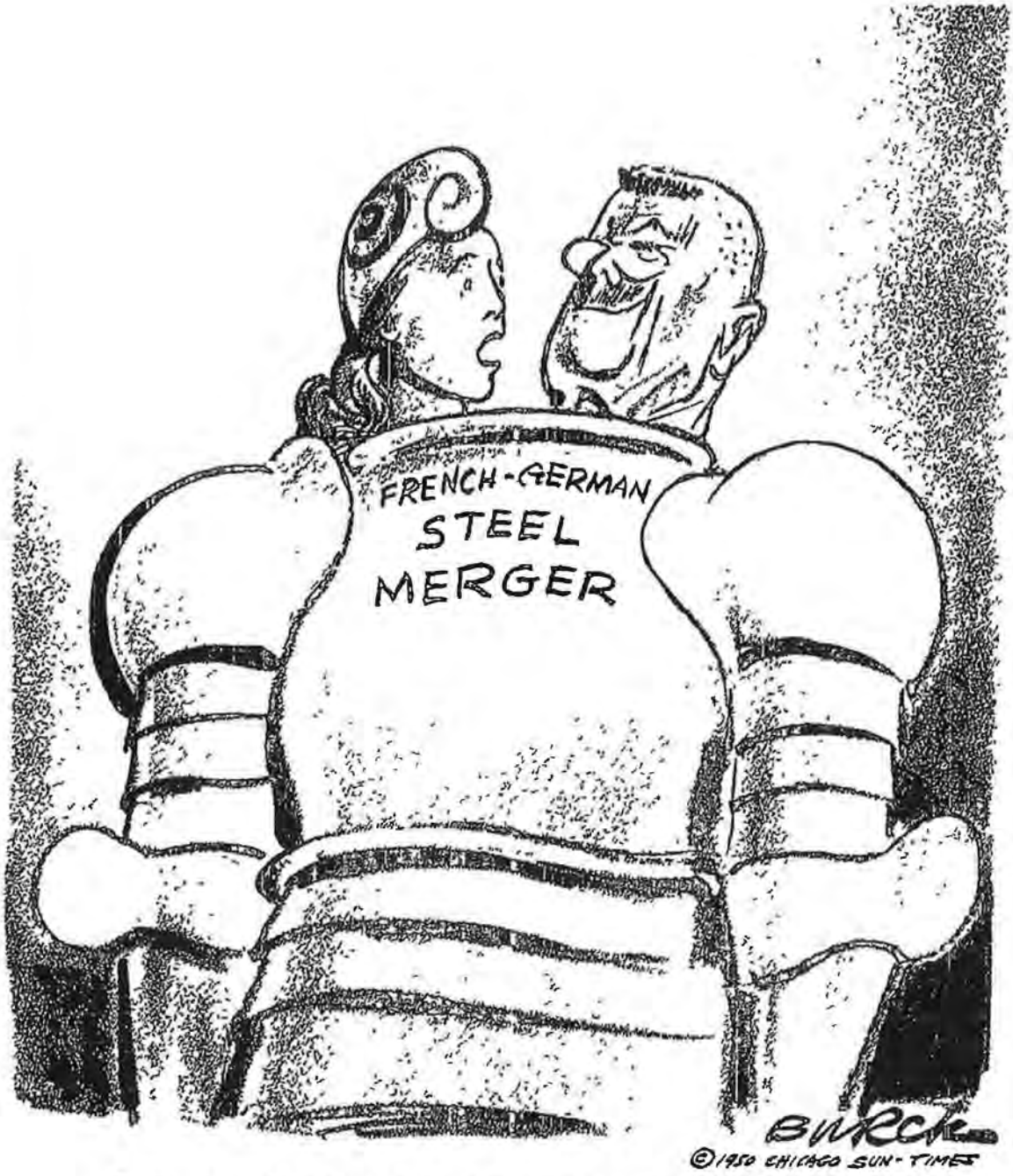
"May I ask if your publication has been brought to the attention of the 'League of Women Voters'; an organization certainly trying to keep its members informed."

JULIE M. GERECKE
Webster Groves, Missouri

Dear Sir:

"It was kind of you to send me the advance copy of the magazine with the chapter from my book. The issue as a whole struck me as exceptionally interesting, and I read with special attention the article on Back-Door Trading Between Ruhr Industrialists and the Iron Curtain Countries—a fine and useful piece of reporting."

A. C.
Washington, D. C.



"FANCY MEETING YOU HERE!"

FBI

NLSEP/L

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A Non-Profit Educational Organization

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12°

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Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

December 11, 1951

Director, FBI

[redacted]

VETERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - A.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC/SEP/LMS
ON 10/15/02 963927

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 28, 1951, concerning the captioned organization, your file reference 146-11-38-51 and 149-2-2-17.

Enclosed herewith for your information is a report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 19, 1951 at New York City concerning the captioned matter. The next logical investigative step would be to interview the leaders of the Veters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry -

[redacted]

In view of the nature of the information set forth in the enclosed report, you are requested to advise whether the interviews with the above-mentioned individuals will be necessary.

Your attention is also directed to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 6, 1950 at New York City, captioned "America's New Nazis" by [redacted] Internal Security - G." This report sets out additional information concerning the Veters Alliance.

b7C

JAS:ABN
Enclosure
2 cc - Newark (By separate memo)
2 cc - New York (By separate memo)

RECORDED - 134

63 JAN 10 1952

DEC 17 1951

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

SAC, New York (97-12[illegible]) February 7, 1952

Director, FBI (105-11215) -10

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF
GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Rebulet December 11, 1951.

Referral/Consult

[redacted]

(C)

In view of Mr. McInerney's statement, the undeveloped leads set forth in the report of SA [redacted] dated November 19, 1951, at New York should be covered. b7C

This investigation should be handled promptly and the results thereof furnished to the Bureau by report in the near future.

cc - Newark

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11/8/02
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#943921

FEB 7 - 1952

JAS:ecw

65 FEB 15 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION -- CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO JP

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	3/12/52	11/19/51; 2/29/52	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY	REGISTRATION ACT INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7C

b7D

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

[redacted] the Voters Alliance For Americans of German Ancestry, advised that the organization did not send a representative to Germany, although [redacted] did send a telegram to [redacted] and did receive an invitation to a meeting in Germany. He stated that the membership of the organization was about 60 and not 600,000 as reported in the "New York Times". He furnished details concerning founding and development of the Voters Alliance. Purpose of organization was to obtain American ships for transportation of food to Germany and the attainment of a fair peace for Germany. Monthly meetings are held at Cafe Rheinland, 228 East 86th St., NYC

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 11/15/07 46392 - P -

DETAILS:

[redacted] the Voters Alliance For Americans of German Ancestry. He stated that the statement in the "New York Times" of May 19, 1951, upon which this investigation is based, that the Voters Alliance was sending a representative to Germany is not correct. He said that [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

105-11215-11 RECORDED-10
INDEXED-10

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MAR 13 1952

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b7C

[redacted] of the Voters Alliance, did send a telegram to [redacted] in Germany, in which he set out the views of the Voters Alliance on the proposed rearmament of Germany; namely, that there should be no rearmament of Germany until Germany had been afforded her full rights. [redacted] subsequently received an invitation to a meeting in Germany which he did not accept because of lack of funds and because he thought nothing would be accomplished by the trip. [redacted] said he could not recall who had tendered this invitation to [redacted] or any of the details about it, but that [redacted] could undoubtedly supply all the facts.

[redacted] further advised that the statement in the "New York Times" placing the membership of the Voters Alliance at 600,000 Americans of German origin was either a typographical error or a gross exaggeration of the truth. Actually he said that the membership is now closer to 60 and, at its peak, was never more than 100. [redacted] offered the following information concerning the founding and development of the Voters Alliance: b7C b7D

After the cessation of hostilities with Germany, when the Morgenthau Plan was being discussed, many of [redacted] voiced their opposition to the Plan. [redacted] decided to form an organization to resist the adoption of the Morganthau Plan. He said that the chief aim of his organization was to enable the Germans to obtain and operate American vessels to transport enough food to Germany to prevent starvation there. He explained that Americans of German ancestry were utilizing the services of private companies to send food parcels to Germany and that, in many instances, these companies were not too scrupulous in their operations.

Shortly thereafter, [redacted] said, he met an individual named [redacted] He learned that [redacted] had already organized a group called the Citizens Protective League, the purpose of which was the same as that of the Voters Alliance. [redacted] therefore joined [redacted] and together they issued leaflets under the name of the Citizens Protective League. Before their first formal meeting as a group, [redacted] was arrested for taking part in a Christian front meeting in Queens. This arrest, according to [redacted] was on orders of the Head of the Jewish War Veterans. While out on bail, [redacted] held meetings of the Citizens

Protective League, but, instead of adhering to the original purpose of the organization, he was interested only in his own arrest and attempted to obtain money from members of the organization to help him fight his own case. [redacted] said he disagreed with this and accordingly separated himself from the Citizens Protective League.

Subsequently, [redacted] became the Chairman of the organization and they moved their meeting place from the Foresters Rendezvous, 146 East 84th Street, to the Cafe Hindenburg, 220 East 86th Street, New York City. [redacted] was then asked to rejoin and he did so. They broke with the Citizens Protective League, formed their own committee, and called themselves the Voters Alliance For Americans of German Ancestry. They endeavored to obtain a charter but when this was refused they were advised by their attorney that a charter was unnecessary. Meetings were held once a month and there were about 100 members. In the name of the organization, letters were written to all United States Senators requesting ships and a fair peace for Germany.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] lost his position as an accountant with an unknown New York City firm through pressure exerted by unidentified Jewish groups, according to [redacted] OTTO TITTMAN then became President of the Voters Alliance. [redacted] said the organization has always operated in the open and that there was never anything subversive about it. He pointed out that TITTMAN was a third generation American and that, on one occasion, he testified in Washington before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

[redacted] said that he attended some of the monthly meetings but not all because he had to attend the business [redacted] He related instances of picketing at his [redacted] once by members of the Jewish War Veterans and on another occasion by Communist girls under the leadership of a Jewish girl. At first complaints to the police were to no avail and protection was not afforded until he complained to Mayor O'DWYER and Senator EASTMAN through a friend in Washington. He stated that the organization and its officers, including himself, were the subjects of smears in the "New York Post", "The Compass" and the "Daily Worker", and a magazine published by the Society For The Prevention of World War III.

[redacted] said that OTTO TITTMAN retired from the Presidency about one and a half years ago because of his age and

b7D
b7C

[redacted] The membership of the organization is now about 60 and they still meet once a month. These meetings are held at the Cafe Rheinland, 228 East 86th Street, New York City. [redacted] stated tnat the aims and purposes of the Voters Alliance are still the same and that all they want is a just peace for Germany.

- P E N D I N G -

NY 97-1249

ADMINISTRATIVE

LEADS

NEWARK

At Weehawken, New Jersey

Will interview [redacted] for full information regarding the meeting he was allegedly invited to attend in Germany.

NEW YORK

b7C

At New York, New York

Will determine the status of this case upon completion of investigation by auxiliary office.

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to New York, 2/7/52.
Report of SA [redacted] 11/19/51, New York.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

March 25, 1952

Director, FBI

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
Registration Act
Internal Security - I
FBI file 105-11215 — 11

RECORDED - 118

EX-164

Referral/Consult

[redacted] (C)

Enclosed herewith for your information is a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 12, 1952, at New York City, concerning the captioned organization.

b7C

Enclosure

[redacted]

11/4/02
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
#963921

JAS:nib

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 0
MAR 26 1952
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59 APR 1 ~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] b7C per FBI

File: [illegible]

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(163921)

The Bundists Crawl Out of Their Holes; Their Man? You Guessed It, Sen. McCarthy!

WITH THE WALL STREET program for restoring German militarism moving into high gear, Adolph Hitler's former devotees in the United States are again emerging from the sewers. Last week a so-called German-American Friendship Rally Committee, offspring of the Nazi Bund, announced a big meeting at the Yorkville Casino on May 4—"the first large meeting of its kind." Billed as the star attraction at this affair, which was advertised to "especially espouse the cause of the expellees and their lost homelands," was none other than Wisconsin's Senator Joseph McCarthy, the man who has made "character assassination" and anti-Communism the rungs of a ladder that—McCarthy hopes—reaches to the Fuehrership of a fascist United States.

★

OTHERS LISTED to appear with McCarthy included: E. A. Fleckenstein, chairman, 31-year-old Weehawken, N. J., lawyer, son of a wealthy meat-packer, and an advocate of gradual, crafty anti-Semitism, who wired the Adenauer regime in March, 1951 to insist on establishing "a Wehrmacht under an exclusively German high command and equipped with all modern weapons"; Father E. J. Reichenberger, a Bavarian priest from the Sudetenland who has been accused even by the pro-German imperialist State Department of "irredentism, praise of Nazis and un-American behavior in general"; Prof. Austin J. App, a Catholic University-trained Ph. D. and teacher in Catholic institutions who wrote in the anti-Semitic Common Sense in April, 1949 that expulsion of the Germans from Eastern Europe after the war was "literally the vastest crime and atrocity which has ever disgraced the annals of history," Rev. A. L. Fritsch, Chicago Lutheran minister, author of "The Crime of Our Age," dedicated to "Christian Americans" and including a chapter entitled, "Germany—Protector of Christianity and the White Race," and "Baron" W. F. von Blomberg, Boston press agent who was William Frary until adopted by 77-year-old Baroness Von Blomberg, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm's war minister, and who assured a Rotary Club audience in 1942 that Hitler's soldiers could never be guilty of atrocities.

NO MEAN CONSTELLATION among these stellar attractions was McCarthy himself. He has the dubious distinction of being the only member of the U. S. Senate to defend the 43 Nazis charged with the Malmedy massacre of 150 unarmed American soldiers on Christmas Day, 1944. McCarthy efforts, backed by the Milwaukee industrialist and Republican Party subsidizer, Walter Harnischfeger, helped to win commutation of the death sentence imposed on all 43 Nazis.

However, following exposure of the rally's sponsors and aims by the Daily Worker and the New York Daily Compass, McCarthy abruptly withdrew on the pretext of a "conflict of engagements." But, despite the loss of their brightest star, the rally sponsors predict the largest turnout ever.

Wall Street's plan to stall a peace treaty with a united Germany and complete the restoration of German militarism was producing its logical counterpart at home—the resurgence of rabid anti-Semite fascist groups throughout America.

This is a clipping from Page 7 of the THE WORKER

Date 4-20-52
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-15-97 BY [illegible]

SENATOR McCARTHY
will speak at the
YORKVILLE CASINO

FELLOW AMERICANS

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

AMERICAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY

ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 4th, 1952, AT 8:30, AT YORKVILLE CASINO, 210 East 86th Street, New York City

This affair will be dedicated to strengthening relations between the United States and Germany and to voice our belief in a just peace treaty for Germany in which we especially espouse the cause of the expellees and their lost homelands. We have set aside this evening to honor two leading civilizations, the American and the German

OUR GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN LEADER, THE DYNAMIC U. S. SENATOR

Hon. JOSEPH R. McCARTHY

IN ADDITION YOU WILL BE ENTERTAINED BY A

BAND CONCERT

The German Americans of New York and New Jersey are particularly urged to attend this rally as it will be the first large meeting of its kind. Senator McCarthy will be the only scheduled guest speaker — he has an important message to give you. On this evening leading individuals active for German rehabilitation will appear on the stage, including

PROF. AUSTIN J. APP
BARON W. F. VON BLOMBERG
REV. L. A. FRITSCH, D.D.
HENRY C. FURSTENWALDE
FATHER E. J. REICHENBERGER
EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN, *Chairman of Rally*

The band will play after the meeting and the hall will remain open to the public for the rest of the evening.

AMERICAN—GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY COMMITTEE
210 East 86th Street, New York 28, N. Y.

THESE are being distributed all over town.

105-112[illegible]-A
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133 MAY 19 1952

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass 3

Date: APR 14 1952

MAY 27 1952

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Here's What McCarthy's Friends Say

Sen. Joseph McCarthy will share a New York platform on May 4 with the following men.

Dr. Ludwig Fritsch

This former Lutheran minister of Youngstown, O., said on Nov 18, 1948

"The U S has contributed to present world disorder by encouraging Jewish-led communism . . . and the rise of the colored races led by world Judaism for the purposes of revenge against the white race under which the Jews had suffered so much."

In that same year he dedicated his book, "The Crime of Our Age," to "Christian Americans." Among the chapter headings were "Roosevelt's Satanism," and "Germany—Protector of Christianity and the White Race."

The chapter on Roosevelt referred to "The physically and mentally sick late President who surrounded himself with advisers who . . . reject the Saviour." Among these, the book lists "Bernhard (sic) Baruch, Henry Morgenthau from Mannheim, Felix Frankfurter from Vienna, Albert Einstein."

Of Nazi excesses, Fritsch wrote on Sept 16, 1948:

"Under the same conditions, the same thing would have been done by anyone Further, Germany has done nothing that had not been done in worse manner by either Americans or British."

On religion

"The old German Gods were personifications of the noblest virtues of the Folk, more worthy than the decadent Jewish and Oriental Gods."

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Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass 3

Date 14 1952

Baron von Blomberg

In November, 1942, this Boston press agent, who was plain William Fraty prior to his adoption at 26 by an aged German countess, went before the Hempstead Rotary Club and said

"Here in America we hate the Jews and Negroes—so why blame Germany for hatreds we ourselves entertain?"

He urged postwar cooperation between the U S and Germany, and assured his audience that Hitler's soldiers could never be guilty of atrocities The speech caused a stir in the Rotary Club, which paid the Baron with a check endorsed, "For German Propaganda"

Von. Blomberg denied he was pro-Nazi, though before the war he had often expressed ardent admiration for Hitler, amid criticism of the persecution of German minorities

His most recent appearance in the news was in 1948, when he sued to recover ownership of Boston's Beacon Hill, which he claims King George II deeded to the Von Blomberg dynasty in colonial days

The Baron himself joined that dynasty in 1934, when he was adopted by Baroness Adelheid Maria Von Blomberg, 77, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm's Minister of War.

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Austin J. App

In the April 1, 1949, issue of Common Sense, this professor of English literature wrote

"The American people were lend-leased into the war by British and Jewish insistence"

In another article he suggested that Gen. Eisenhower be hanged as a war criminal.

A Ph D from Catholic University, Washington, he has been on the faculties of the University of Scranton, Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, and La Salle College, Philadelphia, where he still is employed

He contributes not only to Common Sense, the anti-Semitic paper of Conde McGinley, but to The Brooklyn Tablet, The Broom (virulently anti-Catholic) and Nord America, a Philadelphia German-language paper

He wrote in his April, 1949, Common Sense article that the expulsion of the Germans from Eastern Europe after the war was "literally" the vastest crime and atrocity which has ever disgraced

(Continued on Page 4)

Here Is What McCarthy's Friends Say

(Continued from Page 3)

the annals of history"

His masterwork is a self-published pamphlet, "Ravishing the Women of Conquered Europe" In it, he charges that the Allies have "abused and starved to death more German babies than there were Jews in Germany."

He has made several speeches to the German American Voters Alliance and has donated to it the profits of sales of his literature

Rev. Reichenberger

This Bavarian priest left the Sudetenland when the Nazis took over and now is a naturalized American citizen

Since 1949, he has made two tours of Germany, addressing rallies of East German expellees, attacking U S and Allied foreign policy and denouncing denazification

His extreme nationalism is such that he was dropped as a contributor to the German Catholic weekly Der Wanderer, of St Paul, Minn He has been accused by the State Dept of "irridentism, praise of Nazis and un-American behavior in general."

He is a frequent attacker of those he calls "the Morgenthau boys." Last Nov 15, he quoted approvingly the following Hungarian attack on the National Committee for a Free Europe

"Reuben Samuel Nathan, director of psychological warfare after World War II will prescribe how far they (the people of Eastern Europe) may remain Christians For all of us, Henry Morgenthau and the Seligman banking house will determine the extent of our patriotism and our cosmopolitanism"

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Heirs of Bund

To Rall Ir.

Yorkvill Hall

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass 3

Date: DEC 14 1952

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By BURT DLUGOFF

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, will speak at a rally in Yorkville on Sunday evening, May 4th, organized by elements of the German-American Voters Alliance, successor to the German-American Bund. Sharing the platform with McCarthy at the Yorkville Casino, famous old stamping ground of the Bund, will be four notoriously pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic pamphleteers and speakers.

The roster includes Prof. Austin J. App of Philadelphia, "Baron" W. F Von Blomberg of Boston, Father E. J. Reichenberger and the Rev L. A. Fritsch of Chicago.

Billed as a "German American Friendship Rally" to discuss the question of a peace treaty for Germany and especially the problem of the expellees," the program of the meeting lists Edward A Fleckenstein, Jr , as chairman Fleckenstein is president of the German American Voters Alliance and an influential figure in other pan-German organizations

The baldness of the Alliance's operations was first brought to light when the group was denied permission to incorporate under the laws of New York State in 1946. The state investigated the purposes of the organization and found that "an attitude was indicated to organize persons . . . who might be resentful over the victory of the United States . . . Germany"



E. A FLECKENSTEIN
He'll chair the rally.

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...cts for the outfit's mail are on sale at the newsstand of Eugen Brand, active in the Voters Alliance, chief supplier of hate literature in Yorkville and East Coast distributor of The Bloom, a leather-lunged anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic sheet published by C. Leon De Aryan in San Diego

The May 4 event is regarded as a turning point in the postwar history of U S pan-Germanism

Yorkville, 1952, is a far cry from the Yorkville that once resounded to the tramp of the marching feet of German-American Bundists and the shrill cries of Fritz Kuhn and Joe McWilliams Since 1939, heyday of the hatelers, the German element has dwindled to a mere plurality in Yorkville, which has become a melting pot of Hungarian, Czech, Irish, Puerto Rican and Jewish families

Eighty-sixth St., with its beer-stubes and cafes, its German movie

(Continued on Page 4)

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McCarthy to Speak With Anti-Semites

(Continued from Page 3)

houses and travel bureaus, remains, however the cultural center of those who moved away or went underground during the war The German-American socities still meet regularly on the second floor of the Cafe Hinderburg or at the Rheinland.

But, until the decision to try for the "big time" again with a McCarthy speech, the watchword has been discretion Open distribution of anti-Semitic leaflets, heckling Jewish merchants, the street beatings that were common in the '30s — these things have disappeared

The anti-Semitism is still there, but its chief cultivators have been lying low, biding their time.

A measure of the change that has taken place in the German nationalist movement can be found in the story of Edward A Fleckenstein Jr, a 31-year-old lawyer who lives in Weehawken, N J, Fleckenstein is the son of a wealthy meat packer Influential in a number of German-American organizations, including the voters Alliance of which he is president, the Pastorious Society, and the Steuben Society, he has pursued a policy of extreme pan-Germanism through discreet political activity which contrasts with the former militant activities of the Bund

In March, 1951, he sent a telegram (later reprinted in "Der Weg," organ of the international Nazi movement, published in Argentina) to the Bonn government, exorting Adenauer to hold out "for the right to establish a Wehrmacht under an exclusively German High Command and equipped wit hall modern weapons"

Despite numerous public disavowals of anti-Semitism—and indeed his public statements are free of the taint—he is associated with scores of voluble anti-Semites He is attorney for Eugen Brand and his wife, Ive (whose hate-peddling via their Yorkville newsstand was exposed by James Allan in THE COMPASS, Dec 23, 1949)

The files of a national anti-Fascist organization regard the details of a conversation between Fleckenstein and some intimate friends, in 1950, when he said that one could not make a frontal attack on the Jews, but must try to exploit and increase the current popular resentment against them. The way to handle the Jewish question here is to fight cagily, was the gist of Fleckenstein's remarks. Open anti-Semitism could only be used after the backbone of "Jewish Power" had been broken, which might take as long as ten years, he said

Fleckenstein's willingness to appear on the same platform with some of the other May 4 speakers, and his willingness to permit McCarthy to assume the same risk is taken as a sign that this strategy of the "holding action" feels the time has come for less cau-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Mr. Laughlin
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Mr. Holloman
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DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 10-15-92 BY 4036 MAS EP/LSP 9MM92T

[redacted] b7C

AMERICAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY, IS- G. IN APRIL TWENTY THIRD INSTANT, [redacted] TO CONGRESSMAN DONOVAN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS FROM NYC, FURNISHED INFO THAT AMERICAN- GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY WAS SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN NYC ON MAY FOUR, NINETEEN FIFTY TWO AND THAT SENATOR JOSEPH MC CARTHY WAS SUPPOSED TO BE THE MAIN SPEAKER AT SAID RALLY, BUT b7C THAT SENATOR MC CARTHY HAD CANCELLED HIS TALK AT SAID RALLY.

[redacted] FURNISHED THE INFO IN THE EVENT THAT THE BUREAU WOULD BE INER- ESTED IN DETERMINING IF ANY OLD TIME BUNDISTS WERE BEHIND SAI RALLY. INVESTIGATION HAS REFLECTED THAT POSTERS HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED INDICATING AMERICAN-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP RALLY WOULD BE HELD ON MAY FOUR, NINETEEN FIFTY TWO AT YORKVILLE CASINO, NYC, WITH SENATOR JOSEPH R. MC CARTHY AS GUEST SPEAKER. POSTER INDICATED THAT THE AFFAIR WOULD BE DEDICATED TO STRENGTHENING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE US AND GERMANY AND TO VOICE THEIR BELIEF IN A JUST PEACE TREATY FOR GERMANY ESPOUSING THE CAUSE OF 1950 EXPELLEES

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File this copy in - Vol F
For the file on German Anti-Jap activities

61 MAY 14 1952

AND THEIR LOST HOMELANDS. POSTER INDICATED THAT * LEADING INDIVIDUALS ACTIVE FOR GERMAN REHABILITATION WILL APPEAR ON THE STAGE, INCLUDING.,

[redacted] CHAIRMAN OF RALLY*. IT IS NOTED THAT BUREAU FILES CONTAIN INFORMATION ON ALL THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS AS PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE FOR SOFTER PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY. [redacted] CHAIRMAN OF SAID RALLY, IS THE HEAD OF THE VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTERY, AND INFORMATION CONCERNING LAST MENTIONED ORGANIZATION APPEARS IN REPORT OF SA [redacted] DATED JULY SIX, NINETEEN FIFTY AT NY, ENTITLED * AMERICA-S NEW NAZIS* BY PETER T. WHITE AND ALLEN CHELLAS, IS-G. [redacted] RELIABLE, TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, ADVISES HE BELIEVES VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY, THROUGH

b7C
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PAGE THREE

b7C

[redacted] IS ORGANIZATION BEHIND ABOVE MENTIONED RALLY. FURTHER, THAT SAID RALLY IS APPARENTLY PLANNED TO COINCIDE WITH FOOTBALL GAME BETWEEN A VISITING GERMAN TEAM AND A US TEAM, WHICH WILL BE HELD IN NY AFTERNOON OF MAY FOUR, NINETEEN FIFTY TWO. NY NEWSPAPER " NY POST IN ISSUE OF APRIL FIFTEEN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO, CONTAINS INFORMATION REGARDING SAID RALLY AND INDICATED THAT SENATOR MC CARTHY HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO APPEAR AS GUEST SPEAKER BUT HAD CONCELLED HIS APPEARANCE. FURTHER DETAILS BEING SECURED. LETTER FOLLOWS.

SCHEIDT

CORR PAGE ONE LINE 8 LAST WD IS " INTER- "

PAGE NINE LAST WD IS " SAID"

HOLD PLS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11215) DATE June 6, 1952

FROM SAC, NEWARK (97-134)

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/14/02 BY 60267 NLSCP/LSG #96392

Re report of SA [redacted] dated 3/12/52 at New York and report of SA [redacted] dated 6/6/52 at Newark.

Reference report of SA [redacted] requests Newark to interview [redacted] for information regarding captioned organization inasmuch as [redacted] was the Administrative Assistant to [redacted] the president of this organization.

A check of the maps and the usual directories failed to reflect the existence of such an address in Jersey City or a listing for the name of [redacted] identifiable with above.

b7C

During the interview with [redacted] however, it was learned that [redacted] is a twenty-three year old youth who first contacted [redacted] in 1950 after reading a "smear" article about [redacted] which appeared in the "Daily Compass." [redacted] admired [redacted] "precarious views on world matters" and befriended him. [redacted] was married and unemployed so [redacted] furnished him an apartment in New York and regarded him as an "assistant."

Last year, however, [redacted] who had formerly attended Columbia University in New York, decided to continue his studies for his Bachelor's degree and is presently a student at the University of Minnesota.

In view of [redacted] association with [redacted] and the VAAGA, it is felt that sufficient information regarding [redacted] and the above organization would not be obtained from him to justify an interview. Newark, therefore, is not setting out leads to have him interviewed.

cc: New York (97-1249) REG. MAIL

REG. MAIL

ARB:ma

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(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM No 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE No.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	JUN 6 1952	4/15,30;5/7, 28/52	[redacted] ma

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY	REGISTRATION ACT INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b7C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, interviewed at his home [redacted] N. J. Background information on [redacted] set out. Origin, purposes, membership, and finances of organization set out. No indication that organization receives direction or financial aid from foreign sources. [redacted] foreign contacts set out.

b7C

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Photostatic
re [illegible] 4/8/53
Photostatic
Reg. 6W
7-15-53

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLS
ON 11-4-52 [illegible]
963921

DETAILS: AT WEEHAWKEN, N.J.

[redacted] was interviewed at his home [redacted] and furnished the following information regarding himself and the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry (to be referred to hereinafter as VAAGA) of which he is [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] was born in [redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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JUN 9 1952

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[redacted] in Jersey City. This company now known as the [redacted] is still operated by the family.

Although the [redacted] family no longer have any close relatives in Germany, they nevertheless have been very interested in German culture and in the well-being of the people of Germany. They continue to maintain their summer home in Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, which home they acquired in 1900 and where they vacation as often as conditions permit. b7C

[redacted] has traveled to Germany approximately ten times between 1924 and 1938 but has not been there since the latter date. He is contemplating a trip there during the first of next year, conditions permitting.

[redacted] has been completely disassociated with the [redacted] and has devoted his training and energies to causes which he feels will hasten the rehabilitation of the German people.

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

ORIGIN

[redacted] advised that inasmuch as he did not associate himself with the VAAGA until 1948, his information regarding its formation is based on hearsay and may be inaccurate in small detail. It is his understanding, however, that immediately after World War II, a [redacted] of White Plains, N. Y., undertook to collect signatures on a petition which was sent to the President of the U. S. advocating a certain course of action regarding post war Germany.

Among those who joined [redacted] in this activity as

NK 97-134

well as subsequent activity regarding post war Germany which arose out of this initial activity, were [redacted] is purported to have "extreme right-wing views" which included religious discrimination. As a consequence, friction was created within the group and [redacted] broke away forming an extreme "rightist" American German group known as the "National Renaissance Party.

PURPOSE

[redacted] stated that although the group which resulted from [redacted] original efforts was still a small ineffective group in 1948 when he [redacted] joined, its purposes nevertheless were good. These purposes as set forth by [redacted] were to oppose the Morgenthau Plan for the de-industrialization of post war Germany and to assist in the rehabilitation of Germany. [redacted] explained "rehabilitation" to mean the enlightment of the American people to the problems existing in Germany and the reestablishment of Parcel Post service between the peoples of Germany and the outside world so that relief packages of food and clothing could be sent to them.

b7C

[redacted] advised that the purposes of the VAAGA continue to be exactly what they were when he first became acquainted with them. He explained that although the Morgenthau Plan as such is no longer in contemplation in the opinion of the majority of the American people the individuals who conceived the plan are still in the Government. He stated that these individuals are still implementing certain features of the Morgenthau Plan but without reference to the plan as the Morgenthau Plan which plan was clearly repudiated by the American people. [redacted] stated that in his opinion a complete implementation of the so-called Morgenthau Plan would make Germany completely defenseless from a military point of view and would invite occupation by Russia. He feels, therefore, that if loyal Americans would familiarize themselves with the problems involved in any consideration of Germany they would oppose the Morgenthau Plan and all parts of it.

In addition, [redacted] pointed out that Russia may still win Germany if the U. S. Government does not soon take positive steps to rehabilitate the German people. He stated that the German people have received so little constructive aid in their fight for rehabilitation as a true democracy that they are fast assuming an indifference as to whether they are dominated by the East or the West. He stated that it behooves the American people to be very concerned about this attitude of the German people because the U. S. has much to lose in its fight for world freedom and democracy if the Russians are permitted to dominate Germany as a result of the apathy of the German people.

b7C

[redacted] unequivocally stated that the above purposes have not been directed or influenced in any way by any foreign individual, political party or group.

MEMBERSHIP

[redacted] stated that the VAAGA is an informal group which has not incorporated and that there are no formal requirements for membership and no membership lists are maintained. Business meetings are held monthly at the Cafe Rheinland, 228 East 86th St., New York City and are attended by sixty to seventy-five persons all from the Upper Manhattan, N. Y. section. Rallies and other affairs at which larger numbers of people are expected to be in attendance are generally held at the Yorkville Casino, 210 86th St., NYC.

Although the VAAGA does not publish a regular periodical they do occasionally print circulars advertising rallies and other activities of the group. [redacted] estimated that approximately one thousand persons in the N. Y. area, who are interested in the activities of the group, keep informed in regard to these activities through the circulars.

[redacted] advised that in addition to the support of the above mentioned people, the VAAGA works closely with other American German organizations such as the Organization of Americans of German Ancestry of Chicago and the Steaben Society of America headed by [redacted]

NK 97-134

FINANCES

[redacted] advised that although there is mutual agreement among those who attend the meetings that annual dues of $3 will be assessed against those participating in the groups activities, no record is kept of who does or who does not pay dues and no effort is made to promote payment. He stated that the reason for this is that with the exception of rare occasions, the VAAGA has no regular expenses and, therefore, requires no operating capital. He stated that when there is a need for funds for the printing of a circular or for some other activity an appeal for contributions always brings spontaneous contributions which more than cover the requirements of the situation. At the present time the treasuryhas a balance of approximately $100 which is the usual average. b7C

[redacted] unequivocally stated that the organization has never received funds from any source outside of the individuals who attend its meetings and functions. He added that on one occasion several years ago, he personally did receive $200 from the Organization of Americans of German Ancestry for personal expenses incurred by him in traveling to Chicago to address a meeting of that group.

CONTACTS ABROAD

[redacted] stated that because of his German background, his many trips to Germany, his writings on German matters, and his interest in post war Germany, he is well known in political circles in Germany. He receives correspondence from numerous people there and in the past has received many invitations to travel to Germany and to address various groups there. He stated that in 1951, he received an invitation from [redacted] the German leader of the European Social Movement,to address a conference of that group held in Sweden.

[redacted] stated that inasmuch as his association with [redacted] has been limited to correspondence, he is not aware of the details of [redacted] political thinking. [redacted] believes that [redacted] is an advocate for the amalgamation of all

European countries with the elimination of all cultural differences now existing between them. [redacted] stated that he does not agree with [redacted] that progress toward world peace would result from the elimination of cultural differences.

[redacted] stated that he replied to [redacted] invitation and stated that he could not possibly attend but would consider sending a representative. [redacted] stated that he had planned to send [redacted] an assistant, to attend this meeting in Sweden for the purpose of getting additional details regarding the objectives of the European Social Movement. [redacted] however, had enrolled at the University of Minnesota and could not leave his studies. [redacted] volunteered that a New York "Times" article dealing with the Sweden conference referred to it as,"the International Fascist Congress." He stated that this characterization of the conference by the New York "Times," did not disturb him because he has seen the "Times" refer to [redacted] an Associate of his, as a "Fascist" when the fact of the matter is that [redacted] was forced to flee Germany in 1933 because he was so violently opposed to Hitler. b7C

[redacted] stated that another contact of his in Germany is [redacted] former defense counsel at the Nuremburg Trials.

[redacted] stated that if he travels to Germany next year as he plans, he may ask [redacted] to arrange his lecture schedule for him.

[redacted] advised that although he has received numerous invitations from individuals in Germany to visit Germany and to lecture there, no such invitation is pending at the present time and that he has no definite plans at this time regarding groups before whom he might want to lecture if and when he travels to Germany.

NK 97-134

TELEGRAM TO [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he is in agreement with much of what the ADENAUER Group in Germany is doing and is likewise opposed to much that they are doing. He is of the opinion that the ADENAUER Government must move "slightly to the right," if Germany is to serve us as a positive bulwark against Communist aggression. [redacted] stated that he frequently writes letters to [redacted] in which he states his position on certain issues and that these letters are usually answered by one of [redacted] assistants. b7C

[redacted] stated that on December 12, 1950, he sent a 1200 word telegram to [redacted] in which he expressed the opinion that Germany should not agree to rearm unless the Western Allies first agreed in writing that they would make certain efforts in the defense of Germany in the event of an attack by Russia and further until the Allies agreed to inquire into the fate of the 15 million German "expellees" whose fate was placed in the Russian Government under terms of the Potsdam Agreement.

[redacted] stated that the purpose of his sending this telegram, which was reprinted in the newspapers of several countries, was to suggest a plan which would increase Germany's chances of survival and thereby increase opposition to world Communism.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NK 97-134

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 3/12/52 at New York.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK FILE NO. ATM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	6/20/52	6/16,17/52	[redacted] b7C

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY	REGISTRATION ACT INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

File reviewed. All leads covered.

- C -

DETAILS:

At New York, New York

The file in this case was reviewed and since all logical and outstanding leads have been covered, this case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- C L O S E D -

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLS EP/LSS
ON 8/4/03
#96392

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
Edward [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	105-11215-14	RECORDED-137
COPY IN FILE	JUN 23 1952	EX-130
NO COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5-Bureau (105-11215)		
3-New York (97-1249)		

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCES

b7C

Report of SA [redacted] 3/12/52, New York.
Report of SA [redacted] 6/6/52, Newark.
Newark letter to Bureau, 6/6/52.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

July 14, 1952

Director, FBI

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
REGISTRATION ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - I
FBI file No. 105-11215

Referral/Consult

[redacted] (C)

b7C

Enclosed is a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 20, 1952, at New York City concerning the captioned organization. All outstanding investigative leads have been covered in connection with this matter, and no further action is contemplated in the absence of a specific request from your Division.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

11/4/08
CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
#963921

JAS:mac:bh

RECORDED - 75 105-11215-14

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

COMM — FBI
JUL 14 1952
MAILED 24

59 JUL 25 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMA.. - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Assistant Attorney General James M. McInerney
Criminal Division

July 1, 1952

Director, FBI

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
Registration Act
Internal Security - X
FBI File 105-11215

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECORDED-66 105-11215-15

Referral/Consult

[redacted] (S)

EX-83

In accordance with your request, there is enclosed a German language copy and an English translation of the complete text of the telegram sent to the representative of the German Bonn Government in Washington by E. J. Fleckenstein. This material was furnished by [redacted] b7C [redacted], New York City. There is also enclosed for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 6, 1952, at Newark, New Jersey, concerning the captioned organization.

b7C

Enclosure

11/4/02
CLASSIFIED BY 60324UNLP/LSG
DECLASSIFY ON: L
#965921

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Holloman
Gandy

FBI

JUL 15 1952

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-11215) DATE: 6/29/53

FROM : SAC, New York (97-1249)

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
IS - X

b7C

On 6/24/53 [redacted] of the Staats-Zeitung und Herold, 22 North William St., NY 38, NY, a German language daily newspaper published in NYC, came to the New York Office and exhibited a letter he received from FREDERICK CHARLES F. WEISS, owner of Le Blanc Publishers, NYC. Enclosed with this letter to [redacted] was a one page printed cover letter entitled "An American Citizen Speaks Against the Peace Contract", signed by the Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry, which was attached to a four page printed letter addressed to [redacted] of the Federal Republic of Germany written by [redacted] of the Voters Alliance, Box 41, NYC. WEISS had written on the top of this letter to [redacted] "Editor, Staats-Zeitung, Sir, Why do you not reprint this. [redacted] is now in Germany distributing 10,000 copies to the Press." Signed F. C. WEISS.

b7C



It is noted that [redacted] and WEISS are currently being investigated in the New York Office under the case captioned: "American Committee for Advancement of Western Culture".

Photostats of the above three mentioned items are herewith submitted to the Bureau for its information.

Two photostats of each of the three above items are being placed in NY file 97-1249, captioned "Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry".

Encs. (3)
RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-19-92 BY SP2 ALM/MLS
963 92

EX. - 125

RECORDED - 17

97 JUL - 1, 1953

INDEXED

8 JUL 7 1953

LE BLANC PUBLISHERS
BOX 65
208 East 86th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

F. C. F. WEISS
WEISS FARM
MOUNT HOPE
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

May 23 d

Editor,

N. Y. Staats Zeitung,

N. Y. City.

Sir,

The enclosed "Release" of mine may be of some interest to you.

I hope, the Staats Zeitung will - from now on - serve in the true interest of the German - American Element.

Yours respectfully:

Ludwig Charles Fleischer.

Le Blanc.

Editor, Staats-Zeitung. Sir, Why do you not represent this? Goedewaagen is now in Germany, distributing 1000 cop[illegible] to the Press. [illegible]

N.Y.

New York, N. Y., U.S.A.
June 2nd, 1953

His Excellency, Dr. Konrad Adenauer,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,
Bundeshaus, Bonn on the Rhine, Germany.

On behalf of the Volkes Alliance for Americans of German ancestry, as well as for affiliated American groups and individuals, and as a U.S. citizen of German ancestry who has a consistent record of espousing the cause of friendship between the United States and Germany, I wish to allow myself some observations regarding U.S.-German affairs of vital concern to stable world conditions. I likewise hope that the recommendations made herein will be given serious consideration by you and your government.

We are opposed to the existing U.S. foreign policy and consider it the root of many evils. We therefore are not in favor of you or any other foreign statesman giving aid and support to that foreign policy. As Americans we do not like those pacts between your government and ours which place the German people in a perpetual servile status, for international friendship and goodwill cannot be maintained in this way.

I have most emphatically urged your government not to ratify the Allied Peace Contract and the European Defense Treaty and now reiterate my stand and urge you and the Parliament at Bonn to repudiate the ratification of same for the following reasons:

1. The peace contract is not a peace treaty.

2. The peace contract in its overall effect is worse than and is in fact a second Treaty of Versailles.

3. The peace contract robs Germany of its sovereignty as long as the western allies wish, which might be forever. The perpetual basic control over internal German affairs, which the Morgenthau Plan also envisaged, remains. The pact is also un-American.

4. THE PEACE CONTRACT DOES NOT—EVEN ON PAPER—RECOGNIZE GERMAN CLAIMS BEYOND THE ODER-NEISSE LINE. Think of it, Mr. Chancellor, in several years of dealing with the western allies YOU HAVE NOT EVEN SUCCEEDED IN REACHING THE EASIEST AND MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF ALL YOUR GOALS, WHICH IS TO WRING A RECOGNITION OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TRANS-ODER-NEISSE LANDS OUT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE OTHER WESTERN ALLIES! But look at what they have persuaded you to sign away in all this time! The West does not control the status of the eastern border, BUT A SIGNED PAPER BY THE WEST RECOGNIZING GERMAN RIGHTS TO THE LANDS EAST OF THE ODER-NEISSE WOULD BE A FIRST CLASS OFFENSIVE FOR THE WEST IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND PROPAGANDA WAR. IT WOULD ALSO DO U.S. CITIZENS A SERVICE INASMUCH AS IT WOULD PROVE TO THEM WHETHER THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IS REALLY INTERESTED IN COUNTERING COMMUNISM.

5. THE PEACE CONTRACT MUST RECOGNIZE GERMANY'S RIGHT TO THE SUDETENLAND. Perhaps this is the first time that such a demand is made, but it is time that those interested in the welfare of the Germans "raise their price" before agreeing to international cooperation, at least on this specific point, BECAUSE THIS IS THE LEAST THAT CAN BE DONE TO REMEDY A GHASTLY WRONG! Any who will not recognize this at least on paper is certainly no friend of Germany's. THE U.S.A. CAN EASILY PAY THIS PRICE.

6. THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE GERMAN EXPELLEES. Herein you had an opportunity to force at least a token payment to the expellees for the damages the western allied governments have inflicted on them. While we personally are not interested in throwing American money away abroad and consistently oppose same, we do recognize the rights of the expellees to compensation by the West and think that the unconcilliant U. S. administration would be really accomplishing something for goodwill toward the U.S. by making a partial compensation of at least one billion dollars. This should be a CONDITION PRECEDENT TO YOUR SIGNING ANY AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

7. The peace contract should be repudiated because the U.S. State Department signed a secret agreement with the Polish exile government in London two years ago, recognizing the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern border.

8. THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE AN IRON-CLAD GUARANTY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL WESTERN GERMANY, as I pointed out to you in a telegram over two years ago.

9. THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE RHINE IS NOT THE EASTERN BORDER OF GERMANY.

10. 5,000 American prisoners of war have been criminally murdered by the reds in Korea, many in the manner of the Katyn Forest massacres and the U.S. government tried to hush up the news. The German public perhaps does not even know this.

11. That senile idiot, the former U.S. Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, ordered a reduction of munitions and aircraft production AFTER the Korean War began in 1950. Marshall, the assassin of Nationalist China, has a record for causing national disasters. His "mistakes" are always in one direction: leftward, never in the opposite direction. As a result of this **mutinies have occurred in the U.S. air force in Korea**, and even to this day there is a critical ammunition shortage at the front. 57 U.N. allies of the U.S. have deserted it in Korea. And you want Germany to take their place? Are these the kind of allies on which you Germans want to lean?

12. Desertions from the U.S. military forces are common. 9,000 deserters are at large in the New York area alone.

13. Right wing and isolationist Americans correctly oppose U.S. participation in the Korean War because it is unconstitutional and because a semi-socialist administration can never fight an effective war against a Communist power and the U.S. administration has in fact proven it has neither the ability nor the desire to do same.

14. THE QUESTION OF AIR SUPREMACY BEING UNCERTAIN, IN THE EVENT OF A SOVIET CONQUEST OF WESTERN GERMANY IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE U.S. AIR FORCE TO LIBERATE YOU GERMANS AND YOUR CITIES AGAIN.

15. The forces with which you, Mr. Chancellor, are so eager to ally yourself are the very ones that nurse a savage hatred toward Germany. Mr. Shepard Stone, who preceded Samuel Reber as American dictator of western Germany, is an editor of the New York Times, the most influential of all U.S. newspapers and a voice of the U.S. administration. Do you think the Times loves Germany? Read its editorial of February 4th, 1953 entitled "First Comes France." The Times and hatred of Germans are synonymous.

16. Should Germany be made into another Korea?

17. The U.S. administration has attempted to bribe the world into friendship with it and has made the U.S. today friendless as it has never been before.

18. There are still 12,000 Marxists in the U.S. State Department. The administration is corrupt at every level. It is common to discuss in Congress the loyalty to the country of presidential appointees even to the highest government offices. In the U.S.A.'s 157 years of history as a republic and its 20 years of history as a democracy, we have never known a similar situation.

19. Many Americans of a right wing political philosophy, WHO ARE AFTER ALL GERMANY'S CLOSEST FRIENDS IN THE U.S.A., are blamed for a complete change in the 40 year old U.S. foreign policy. Your cooperation with the U.S. administration is its basic one and discredits your policy.

20. The cooperation of France with respect to the subject matter of this note is doubtful, if not nil.

21. Soviet Russia has given no sign of desiring to cooperate with the West to preserve world peace, the pacts signed by your

government can destroy hopes for such an improvement if indeed the pacts will not provke Soviet Russia into invading an unprepared western Germany.

22. THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT MENTION THE GERMAN AFRICAN AND OTHER COLONIES. These lands have been under a mandate for the benefit of the western allies for over a generation. Some final disposition should be made of them which would also recognize German claims. ARE THE WESTERN ALLIES REALLY SO IN NEED OF THESE TERRITORIES? FURTHERMORE THE GERMAN COLONIAL QUESTION MUST BE REOPENED AND THROUGHLY STUDIED AND PUBLICIZED, PARTICULARLY NOW IN VIEW OF THE OVERCROWDING OF WESTERN GERMANY WITH A CONTINOUS FLOW OF EXPELLEES AND REFUGEES.

23. The United States cannot defeat two bandit republics in East Asia. This is the result of official corruption, bungling and treason in high office. The French cannot defeat a third group of bandits in southeast Asia and the British are having their difficulties with another bandit group in the same area. **Is this the time for Germany to sign a war pact with these western allies?** The United States in the first two World Wars had the policy OF NOT ENTERING THE CONFLICT UNTIL ALL THE CONTESTANTS WERE EXHAUSTED AND IT WOULD BE THE EASY WINNER. THIS HAS BEEN ABANDONED NOW IN FAVOR OF A DRESS REHEARSAL WAR EVEN BEFORE THE THIRD WORLD WAR BEGINS. But don't you think, Mr. Chancellor, that Germany in its present state, if it must eventually go to war, SHOULD KEEP OUT OF THE COMING ONE UNTIL IT IS ALMOST OVER? WHY DO YOU GERMANS INSIST ON ENTERING THESE WARS IN THEIR EARLY STAGES?

If you do not believe that your signing a war pact with powers, who are not interested in defending Germany anyway, will provoke Soviet retaliation, THEN WAIT UNTIL THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES ROLL OVER WESTERN GERMANY, AND YOU AND YOUR GOVERMENT, MR. CHANCELLOR, HAVE SAFELY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK, at which time I shall be glad to show you how certain elements in the democracies really feel about Germany and its rights.

Recently, while in America, you declared that the U.S. occupation forces should not be removed from Germany as a consequence of such a withdrawal. Pure nonsense. YOU ACTUALLY FEAR FOR YOUR HOLD ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE IF THE U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY. We personally have never as yet called for the lowering of the stars and stripes over Germany. The matter of a U.S. withwrawal should be carefully approached. WE DO RECOMMEND AND DEMAND, HOWEVER, THAT A PARTIAL ALLIED EVACUATION OF WESTERN GERMAN SOIL TAKE PLACE AS A TOKEN OF ALLIED COODWILL, THAT AT LEAST A FEW AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY NOW BE PLACED TOTALLY UNDER GERMAN-OCCUPATION.

I speak in the name of German-American friendship, and as an individual who chaired the only political rally in the United States in post war years specifically dedicated to friendship for Germany. GERMAN-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP CAN BE DEFINED AS A FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RIGHT GERMANS AND THE RIGHT AMERICANS. THE MEN OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION ARE NOT THE RIGHT AMERICANS AND YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, ARE NOT THE RIGHT GERMAN.

I regret that I cannot say some kind words for the EISENHOWER - ADENAUER AXIS, but the fault is yours and not mine.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP IS NOT A ONE WAY STREET. FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD IS A WORTH-WHILE AIM, BUT SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE WRONG ONES. It will not be achieved by forcing "democracy" on the Germans or by having you and your puppet government misrule them. DEMOCRACY IS THE GLORIFICATION OF MEDIOCRITY.

THIS THEN EXPLAINS THE UNFORTUNATE STATE OF AFFAIRS TODAY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IN ITS MORE CORRUPT HALF, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Under this system incompetent men rise to the top, very often plain trash such as Roosevelt and Truman, or rubber stamps such as Eisenhower. At best the system produces leaders such as that rather admirable old pirate, Winston Churchill. It has now succeeded in giving you Germans an era without leaders. I AM CONVINCED THAT THERE MUST BE TRUE LEADERS AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY, BUT KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THAT UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS THEIR EFFORTS ARE STIFLED, BUT QUALITY CANNOT BE SUPRESSED FOREVER, MR. CHANCELLOR!

IT IS A HUMBLE AIM OF THIS LETTER TO INDUCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO LOOK FOR THE REAL LEADERS AMONG IT AND TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION OF THEM.

You want to ally yourself with a U.S. government which once sent air fleets to lay waste Dresden, Frankfort's Roemerberg and generally the cultural heart of Europe. AND CANNOT BOMB CHINA, EVEN TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES IN KOREA! - WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH GREW WHITE WITH RAGE OVER THE NAZI ATROCITIES AGAINST NON-AMERICANS, FOR WHICH YOU GERMANS ARE STILL BEING MADE TO PAY A HEAVY PRICE. ——BUT WHICH IGNORES THE MASSACRE OF 6,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR WE WILL BE ABLE TO EXPECT AS MUCH FROM EISENHOWER AS WE COULD FROM THE EMINENT BARON MUENCHHAUSEN IN HIS CAMPAIGNS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

IN YOUR EARLY CAREER, AS A RHINELAND SEPARATIST, MR. CHANCELLOR, YOU CLUNG TO THE POLITICAL LINE OF MANY GERMAN TRAITORS THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY'S WESTERN BORDER.IN YOUR PRESENT CAREER, AS A NATO STATESMAN, YOU IMPLIEDLY TELL US THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY'S EASTERN BORDER.

We have another point of difference with you, Mr. Chancellor. You actively aided the nomination campaign of Eisenhower and opposed Senator Taft as president of the U.S.A. In Taft we would have the first German-friendly president in generations. **In doing this you stabbed Senator Taft in the back and with him the majority of German Americans.** Germany would have been freer today with a real change in the U.S. government instead of the partial but non-substantial change we had. Taft stood for German relief and against the Morgenthau Plan from the very beginning - **while Eisenhower at the same time took part in the murder of 7 million Germans** IN THE POST WAR ERA - half of them in the expulsions and half of them through the calorie policies, i.e., the planned famine. And you call yourself a German statesman!

It defies the imagination how some people can believe that you are a clever statesman. Possibly the fact that cleverness is so rare among German statesmen is a consideration. THE GERMANS OWE THEIR PARTIAL SUCCESSES IN FREEING THEMSELVES FROM THE CLUTCHES OF THE WESTERN DESPOTS, NOT TO YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, BUT TO JOSEF STALIN.

The U.S. form of government is actually a quasi-dictatorship ruled by the hidden tyranny of money and satanic presure groups. Well-meaning bourgeois are still in the majority here, but they get nowhere. THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION IS DOMINATED BY A SECRET INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT. **I weigh my words very cautiously and seriously here.** This is not a crackpot remark; the greatest midwestern newspaper, The Chicago Tribune, has stated this in detail editorially. IT IS PROPER TO OPPOSE A COMMUNIST WORLD OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY AGAINST OUR COUNTRIES. BUT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS IN OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY OF ITS OWN WHICH MAY BE EVEN WORSE, A CONSPIRACY OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS IN LEAGUE WITH MARXISTS OF THE U.N. STRIPE. They are more danger-

ous than the Kremlin because they are cleverer, more concealed and more influential than outspoken soap-box Communists. THE WORLD STRUGGLE IS ONE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM (THE KREMLIN) AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM (THE U.N.). WE AMERICANS AND GERMANS, AND ALL DECENT PEOPLES, BELONG ON NEITHER SIDE. MANY OF US THINK WE ARE PLAYING A ROLE IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE WORLD ARENA, BUT WE ARE NOT, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SECRET CONSPIRATORS ALLOT US ONE.

SO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU GERMANS NOW IS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN ORGANIZING THE STABLE ELEMENTS OF THE WORLD INTO A BLOC THAT IS NEITHER FOR THE KREMLIN NOR FOR THE U.N. - NATO. BE FRIENDLY TO THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS, BUT BE FRIENDLY TO THE KREMLIN AS WELL. YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, IF YOU WERE A GERMAN LEADER, WOULD SEIZE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. YOU WOULD IGNORE THE ALLIED POLITICIANS AND ORGANIZE A NEUTRAL BLOC OF STATES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, A SAFETY ZONE WHICH WOULD ISOLATE THE WARRING PARTIES FROM ONE ANOTHER. YOU WOULD URGE THE GERMANIC COUNTRIES, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA, TO ENTER INTO A MUTUAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND TO BUILD A COMMON NEUTRAL BLOC AGAINST WAR. THIS COULD NOT FAIL BUT BE ATTRACTIVE TO THESE COUNTRIES. AROUND THIS NUCLEUS COULD BE GATHERED SPAIN, ITALY AND THE ARAB STATES AND IN SYMPATHY WITH IT WOULD BE MANY ELEMENTS IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A. WHOSE POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THEIR COUNTRIES COULD BE STRENGTHENED THEREBY. HERE IS GERMANY'S OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL LEADERSHIP.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THIS CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT IF EISENHOWER REMOVES THE SECRET GOVERNMENT AND ITS CONSPIRATORS FROM POWER. THIS IS HARDLY POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THEY PUT HIM THERE.

You could begin to isolate the mad rulers in Washington and in Moscow as well, as Hitler once was isolated from the rest of the world.

It was even as early as 1943 a foregone conclusion among persons of my political stripe that the stupid western allied governments would lose the peace. We could not know, however, that they would bungle matters so quickly. Why do you, Mr. Chancellor, make these governments a model for your own?

It is repeatedly asserted by idiots such as McCloy that totalitarianism is on the increase in Germany. On such advice your puppet government goes about arresting people for the sole reason that they are not in sympathy with it. I protest the arrests of members of your opposition and emphatically remind you that THE ONLY SIGNS OF A RETURN TO TOTALITARIANISM IN GERMANY ARE YOUR ARBITRARY SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION AND FREE SPEECH.

IN REGARD TO "NEO-NAZISM" MAY I SAY THIS: When Germany was destroyed, National Socialism was rooted out and utterly extirpated. All its known adherents were hunted down, arrested, executed or denazified. School text books were changed. There followed an officially enforced famine as a punishment for the German people for having embraced National Socialism; expulsions by the millions, evictions by the tens of thousands, confiscations. Millions of Germans perished after allied rule of their land began. Newspapers were taken over by the allies and even independent ones adopted "democracy" just to survive. All National Socialist institutions were outlawed. The whole of Germany was "reeducated". The democratic "reeducators" became masters. National Socialism had not one out of a thousand chances to even assert itself. IF WITH ALL THESE DISADVANTAGES AND IN THE FACE OF THIS ONE-SIDED PICTURE THERE ARE TODAY LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS WHO WANT NATIONAL SOCIALISM, I MUST CONCLUDE THAT IT MUST INDEED BE A SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHY.

Thus, I know, sounds to you like a drastic remark. Consideration for the truth will let me speak no otherwise. An idea can be defeated only by a better idea; you will agree, Mr. Chancellor. If you furnished a better idea, I would support you. Many define National Socialism by its concentration camps. It might just as easily be defined by its Strength Through Joy organization or its autobahnen. GOD FORBID THAT WE SHOULD HAVE TO DEFINE THE U.S.A. IN TERMS OF THE BUREAUCRATS IT SENDS TO GERMANY! I am obliged to point out that the aforesaid favorable estimate of National Socialism has been held to a very minimum.

McCloy and the other U.S. bureaucrats are certainly not giving a good advertisement of themselves and their system when they inform us of rising "Neo-Nazism", in the land in which they have been masters for eight years!

I would be remiss in my duty, if I neglected herein to stress the expellee matters, both because of the expellees and of the native western German population which must in some measure support them. IF McCLOY, REBER, CONANT AND OTHERS OF THE U.S. BUREAUCRACY WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN GERMAN AFFAIRS, THEY WOULD HAVE BENT THEIR EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF A SOLUTION TO THE EXPELLEE QUESTION — instead of looking in the closets and under the beds for "Nazis". We might pardon them their intellectual bankruptcy, but not their criminal indifference and ill-will. OUR ORGANIZATION WILL PROPOSE A PARTIAL REMEDY FOR THE EXPELLEE PROBLEM IN THE NEAR FUTURE WHETHER YOU AND YOUR BOSSES IN WASHINGTON GIVE IT CONSIDERATION OR NOT.

And as I sympathize with the expellees and protest the disregard of their just claims and the CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE surrounding same, I must express profound sympathy for the great state of Prussia which the ignoble victor statesmen in history's greatest act of genocide obliterated from the map of Europe - the while they now gladly avail themselves of the benefits of the Prussian military tradition. IT WAS PRUSSIA, STANDING ON THE BORDERS OF ASIA, WHICH BY ITS EXISTENCE ALONE, GUARANTEED THE WESTERN NATIONS THEIR EASY WAY OF LIFE WHEREBY THEY COULD CONQUER AND PLUNDER THE RICHES OF THE WORLD. During the American Revolution a great Prussian king allowed the use of the port of Danzig as a base for the American navy. In 1945 we Americans paid back our debt to Danzig (!) — by agreeing to its depopulation and de-Germanization, which as an American I am ashamed to admit.

I bring out this point, even though my ancestors hail largely from Bavaria. I know that some Bavarians find it disagreeable to accommodate so many Prussians and other expellees in their land, but they should be reminded how much better they fared since the collapse in 1945 than nearly all other Germans. I personally felt from the very beginning that there was less to fear over how Bavarians would be treated, inasmuch as I knew that the shrewd American political leadership would spare the more democratic Germans and that it would naturally regard Bavaria as a democratic country because of its beautiful scenery, its good beer and its Gemuetlichkeit.

In the expellee matter I am reminded of how little you are interested in bringing German problems to the attention of the American public, even though you are greatly interested in good relations between yourself and the U.S. administration. Far more important than signing unilateral pacts without consideration for your people and more important than making publicity for U. S. officialdom's political whims among the German people would be a publicity campaign to enlighten the American people on German problems. NOT 1 IN 20 EDUCATED AMERICANS CAN DEFINE, EVEN AT THIS DATE, WHAT THE WORD "EXPELLEE" MEANS!

Recently an agent of the American secret police (F.B.I.), whose assignment it is to investigate dangerous German

Americans, visited me and in the course of a two hours' weighty discussion interrupted me with the remark that he heard me repeatedly employ a term of which he did not know the meaning. "WHAT IS AN EXPELLEE," THE F.B.I. MAN ASKED, A typical American question today. THIS AGENT OF U.S. OFFICIALDOM IN GERMAN AFFAIRS NEVER KNEW OF THE EXPELLEES AND THEIR STORY, and was delighted to receive from me volumes of literature on the subject. WHERE IS THE BONN GOVERNMENT'S DIPLOMACY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK IN AMERICA? — particularly in view of the fact that your government has just signed away all of western Germany to the U.S. bureaucrats.

Our attitude is representative of that of a good part of the American people. We personally are obviously not of the ruling clique in America. Again how close is this ruling group in our national life to you Germans? WHEN HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE SUBJECT OF THE EXPELLEES, OR OF THE DISMANTLING OF GERMAN FACTORIES, FOR EXAMPLE DISCUSSED IN THE THOUSANDS OF U.S. RADIO AND TELMEETINGS IN NEW YORK? HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF GERMAN VIEWPOINTS BEING GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD IN SUCH SURROUNDINGS? HAS "LIFE" MAGAZINE EVER PRESENTED THESE ISSUES? These Americans are your friends, Mr. Chancellor, not ours. I have seen German traitors brought to U.S. microphones to tell us that France should have the Saar territory or to poll-parrot some official line in U.S. "interviews", but never is an important German issue fully brought out and discussed in these surroundings.

And from the U.S. official side what is done? Quite characteristically, Eisenhower appoints an international banker as ambassador to Britain, a suspected parlor pink as ambassador to Soviet Russia, and to Germany — the president of German hating Harvard University, who helped the U.S. into the second World War and who from this side encouraged dismantling of the German factories. This dangerous man, and I suggest that your police arrest him immediately.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, has recently arrived in Germany. The appointment of Conant as U.S. High Commissioner in Germany would be tantamount to appointing the eminent pro-German apologists, Prof. Austin J. App or Rev. Dr. Ludwig A. Fritsch, as ambassador to Britain, or, even more so, to appointing the leading U.S. anti-Semites, Gerald L. K. Smith, Conde McGinley or James P. Mendle, as ambassador to Israel. Or to appointing the isolationist publisher, Mrs. Lyrl Clark van Hyning, as delegate to the U.N.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN A VENERABLE ELDERLY PRIEST, NOW A U.S. CITIZEN, THE REV. DR. EMANUEL J. REICHENBERGER, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE "GODFATHER OF THE EXPELLEES", IS AT THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN BORDER AND IS DENIED ENTRY INTO GERMANY, THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COMMON PLAN OF TRICKERY BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR WASHINGTON BOSSES THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT BARS FATHER REICHENBERGER'S ENTRY INTO GERMANY NOW, WHILE A YEAR AGO AT THE SAME BORDER IT WAS YOUR GOVERNMENT WHICH REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO ENTER, **THUS COMPLETELY GIVING THE LIE TO THE BONN GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM THAT IT IS SOVEREIGN.**

WE, WHO FROM THE FIRST POST WAR DAYS, DID OUR UTMOST IN FOREIGN LANDS TO DEFEND GERMANY'S HONOR AND TO STOP THE PLANNED EXTERMINATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, ARE NOW ACCUSTOMED TO THIS TYPE OF TREATMENT BY YOUR REGIME, IN CONNIVANCE WITH THE SAME FOREIGN CRIMINALS WHOM WE FROM THE FIRST OPPOSED.

Inasmuch as Germany is crawling with U.S. bureaucratic lice and roaches, can't something different from the U.S.A. also be shown the German people?

Do not think, Mr. Chancellor, that we are encouraging an overthrow of your regime by force. But we do encourage voting you out of office, assuming that there are valid elections in western Germany. In studying your regime we are put to wondering why certain Germans ever did away with Wilhelm Bethmann. I certainly intend no compliment here for the Weimar period rulers, but in comparison with you Bethmann could be rated an outstanding German patriot.

When I write this to you, I am really not attempting to stir up a foreign statesman against the U.S. government, for you, Mr. Chancellor, are really the head of a department of the U.S. government and when I speak to you it is as if I were talking, for example, to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, or a U.S. cabinet officer. As I have set forth in a legal action against the U.S. government on a German matter, THE DE JURE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD BE FUNCTIONING UNDER THE WEIMAR CONSTITUTION WHILE THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY THE COMBINED ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONS AND A SUBORDINATE BRANCH THEREOF WHICH SHARES SOME OF THEIR FUNCTIONS AND WHICH CALLS ITSELF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND EISENHOWER IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION AND ITSELF.

It is not up to the American citizen or to the German citizen to prove that he is loyal to Eisenhower or to you, respectively. RATHER IT IS UP TO EISENHOWER AND TO YOU TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE LOYAL TO YOUR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

You might take this letter, which I write as a humble contribution to German "reeducation", and which is directed against the Eisenhower administration and you, as in the spirit of a "loyal opposition". I, nevertheless, stress the necessity for freedom of speech in western Germany and WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, OR YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN AN OPEN DEBATE ON ANY OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED HEREIN. I DEMAND THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS—NOT NECESSARILY SYMPATHETIC TO THE U.S. REGIME AND TO YOU, PERSONS WHO ARE WELL INFORMED IN THESE MATTERS AND PROVEN FRIENDS OF GERMANY,—BE INVITED TO TESTIFY AND GIVE THEIR OPINIONS BEFORE COMMITTEES OF THE BUNDESTAG AND BUNDESRAT ON THESE VARIOUS QUESTIONS. The Parliament should seek the opinions of Americans who think differently and not only those who speak the official line.

We in the western world have benefitted much from German talents, inventions and contributions to human progress. Our comfortable way of life in the United States is in no small part due to German contributions and I might here include the benefits we reaped when according to the orders of Bernard Baruch 40,000 TONS OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL relating to German patents were seized in Germany after the Second World War and SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES. The world has profited vastly from German toil and ingenuity. What amazes me, even as an American, is HOW LITTLE BENEFIT YOU GERMANS IN YOUR 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY HAVE DERIVED FOR YOURSELVES FROM THE FRUITS OF YOUR OWN ENERGIES, LABOR AND GENIUS!

In your regime, as well as in its policies, Mr. Chancellor, I see only a continuation of the dismal history of wasted German energies, of a regime which knows only half measure solutions: die Kleindeutsche Loesung. Post Germany? The Saar territory was lost in favor of France last year, because of a lack of a symbol of German power at Bonn. So little inspiring is your leadership! Where has the Steamhoist—the majesty of the German State—remained? Where is the spirit which once shook the entire world?

EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN,
President of the Veteri Alliance
P.O. Box 41
New York 28, N.Y. U.S.A.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SECRET

Received from CIA through Liaison Channels
Date 2 6 53

30 June 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attention: [redacted]
b7C

SUBJECT: Voters' Alliance [redacted]

11/26/02
CLASSIFIED BY 60467INLS
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
OCA info. classified per letter d. 11/19/02

b3 CIA 50 USC 403

Information has recently been received [redacted] alleging that the activities of [redacted] the Voters' Alliance, New York, New York are inimical to the best interests of the United States. It is reported that [redacted] recently arrived in Germany where he is expected to remain for about two months. It is alleged that his visit is for the purpose of embarrassing the President and the United States by the dissemination of an open letter, dated 1 June 1953, addressed to [redacted]
b7C

Photostatic copies of the above letter and two handbills published by [redacted] are furnished herewith for your information and any action you may deem appropriate. In addition, the attached memorandum is intended to supplement information in your files concerning [redacted] the Voters' Alliance and the Voters' Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry.

No investigation is being conducted by this Organization with regard to this matter.
b3 CIA 50 USC403

[redacted]

Sheffield Edwards
Director of Security

Attachments:
Two handbills
One letter, dated 1 June 1953
One memorandum, dated 25 June 1953

RELOCATED - 40

JUL 61 1953

INDEXED - 40

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

IF YOU ENJOY HAVING PART OF YOUR WEEKLY PAYCHECK WITHHELD TO BUY SOME WASHINGTON WHORE A MINK COAT, DON'T BOTHER READING THIS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FELLOW AMERICANS:

[redacted] the coming year 1952 will [redacted] the fate in the balance. We must not be found [redacted] As an answer to the creeping disease afflicting our great country today—The New Deal with its high taxes, high prices, planned shortages, deliberate squandering and premeditated robbery of our national and individual pocket books, Marxist doctrines and leftist movements — We announce the formation of a fighting organization to carry on the fight for the principles of

TAFT and MacARTHUR

The fifth column of termites in the Republican Party working for the New Deal General Eisenhower's candidacy must be fought unconditionally.

The American Voters Union addresses this message especially to young Americans. We invite you to visit our headquarters, at 216 East 86th Street, New York 28, N Y., second floor, and to use it as your own political, social and recreational center Special gatherings every Friday evening starting at 8.30.

We shall form a fighting fortress of Americanism and answer the challenge before us. Read our publication, "The Fighting Republican".

IF YOU ARE DISGUSTED WITH THE DRIFT OF THINGS IN AMERICA TODAY, WE OFFER YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO GIVE PRACTICAL EXPRESSION TO YOUR FEELINGS. Join with us and discuss a practical approach to our community and national problems.

Fight the Raw Deal
and
Fumigate the Ikeroaches

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Young people are urged to enroll now in the formation of a Reception Committee of Young Americans for Senator McCarthy when the Senator comes to speak in the Yorkville area this Spring. This request goes out to those living in the entire Metropolitan area. Contact or write to address given above.

Cut Out and Mail to

AMERICAN VOTERS UNION
216 East 86th Street, New York City

I am interested in your work Please put my name on your mailing list

Name ——

Street ——

City ——

New York N Y USA
June 1st 1953

His Excellency, Dr Konrad Adenauer,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Bundeshaus, Bonn on the Rhine Germany

On behalf of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German ancestry as well as for affiliated American groups and individuals and as a U S citizen of German ancestry who has a consistent record of espousing the cause of friendship between the United States and Germany, I wish to allow myself some observations regarding U S-German affairs of vital concern to stable world conditions I likewise hope that the recommendations made herein will be given serious consideration by you and your government

We are opposed to the existing U S foreign policy and consider it the root of many evils We therefore are not in favor of you or any other foreign statesman giving aid and support to that foreign policy As Americans we do not like these pacts between your government and ours which place the German people in a perpetual servile status, for international friendship and goodwill cannot be maintained in this way

I have most emphatically urged your government not to ratify the Allied Peace Contract and the European Defense Treaty and now reiterate my stand and urge you and the Parliament at Bonn to repudiate the ratification of same for the following reasons.

1 The peace contract is not a peace treaty

2 The peace contract in its overall effect is worse than and is in fact a second Treaty of Versailles

3 The peace contract robs Germany of its sovereignty as long as the western allies wish which might be forever The perpetual basic control over internal German affairs, which the Morgenthau Plan also envisaged, remains The pact is also un American

4 THE PEACE CONTRACT DOES NOT—EVEN ON PAPER—RECOGNIZE GERMAN CLAIMS BEYOND THE ODER NEISSE LINE Think of it, Mr Chancellor in several years of dealing with the western allies YOU HAVE NOT EVEN SUCCEEDED IN REACHING THE EASIEST AND MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF ALL YOUR GOALS WHICH IS TO WRING A RECOGNITION OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TRANS-ODER NEISSE LANDS OUT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE OTHER WESTERN ALLIES' But look at what they have persuaded you to sign away in all this time) The West does not control the status of the eastern border, BUT A SIGNED PAPER BY THE WEST RECOGNIZING GERMAN RIGHTS TO THE LANDS EAST OF THE ODER NEISSE WOULD BE A FIRST CLASS OFFENSIVE FOR THE WEST IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND PROPAGANDA WAR IT WOULD ALSO DO U S CITIZENS A SERVICE INASMUCH AS IT WOULD PROVE TO THEM WHETHER THE U S GOVERNMENT IS REALLY INTERESTED IN COUNTERING COMMUNISM

5 THE PEACE CONTRACT MUST RECOGNIZE GERMANY S RIGHT TO THE SUDETENLAND Perhaps this is the first time that such a demand is made, but it is time that those interested in the welfare of the Germans raise their price' before agreeing to international cooperation, at least on this specific point, BECAUSE THIS IS THE LEAST THAT CAN BE DONE TO REMEDY A GHASTLY WRONG, who will not recognize this at least on paper is certainly no friend of Germany's THE U S A CAN EASILY PAY THIS PRICE

6 THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE GERMAN EXPELLEES Herein you had an opportunity to force at least a token payment to the expellees for the damages the western allied governments have inflicted on them While we personally are not interested in throwing American money away abroad and consistently oppose same we do recognize the rights of the expellees to compensation by the West and think that the spendthrift U S administration would be really accomplishing something for goodwill toward the U S by making a partial compensation of at least one billion dollars This should be a CONDITION PRECEDENT TO YOUR SIGNING ANY AGREEMENT WITH THE U S GOVERNMENT

7 The peace contract should be repudiated because the U.S. State Department signed a secret agreement with the Polish exile government in London two years ago, recognizing the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern border

8 THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE AN IRON-CLAD GUARANTY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL WESTERN GERMANY, as I pointed out to you in a telegram over two years ago

9 THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE RHINE IS NOT THE EASTERN BORDER OF GERMANY

10 6,000 American prisoners of war have been criminally murdered by the reds in Korea, many in the manner of the Katyn Forest massacres and the U S government tried to hush up the news. The German public perhaps does not even know this

11 That senile idiot, the former U S Secretary of Defense George C Marshall, ordered a reduction of munitions and aircraft production AFTER the Korean War began in 1950. Marshall, the assassin of Nationalist China, has a record for causing national disasters. His "mistakes" are always in one direction leftward, never in the opposite direction As a result of this mistakes have occurred in the U.S. air force in Korea, and even to this day there is a critical ammunition shortage at the front 57 U N allies of the U.S. have deserted it in Korea: And you want Germany to take their place? Are these the kind of allies on which you Germans want to lean?

12 Desertions from the U.S military forces are common 3,000 deserters are at large in the New York area alone

13 Right wing and isolationist Americans correctly oppose U S participation in the Korean War because it is unconstitutional and because a semi-socialist administration can never fight an effective war against a Communist power and the U S administration has in fact proven it has neither the ability nor the desire to do same

14 THE QUESTION OF AIR SUPREMACY BEING UNCERTAIN, IN THE EVENT OF A SOVIET CONQUEST OF WESTERN GERMANY IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE U.S AIR FORCE TO LIBERATE YOU GERMANS AND YOUR CITIES AGAIN

15 The forces with which you, Mr Chancellor, are so eager to ally yourself are the very ones that nurse a savage hatred toward Germany Mr Shepard Stone, who preceded Samuel Reber as American dictator of western Germany, is an editor of the New York Times, the most influential of all U.S. newspapers and a voice of the U S administration Do you think the Times loves Germany? Read its editorial of February 4th, 1952 entitled "First Comes France" The Times and hatred of Germans are synonomous.

16 Should Germany be made into another Korea?

17 The U S administration has attempted to bribe the world into a friendship with it and has made the U S today friendless as it has never been before

18 There are still 12,000 Marxists in the U.S State Department. The administration is corrupt at every level. It is common to discuss in Congress the loyalty to the country of presidential appointees even to the highest government offices. In the U.S A's 157 years of history as a republic and its 20 years of history as democracy, we have never known a similar situation.

19 Many Americans of a right wing political philosophy WHO ARE AFTER ALL GERMANY'S CLOSEST FRIENDS IN THE U.S.A., are fighting for a complete change in the 40 year old U.S foreign policy Your cooperation with the U.S. administration in its basic aims aids this discredited foreign policy

20 The cooperation of France with respect to the subject matter of the pacts is doubtful, if not far off

21 Soviet Russia shows signs of desiring to cooperate with the West to preserve world peace, the pacts signed by your

government can destroy hopes for such an improvement. If indeed the pacts will not provke Soviet Russia into invading an unprepared western Germany

22. THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT MENTION THE GERMAN AFRICAN AND OTHER COLONIES These lands have been under a mandate for the benefit of the western allies for over a generation. Some final disposition should be made of them which would also recognize German claims. ARE THE WESTERN ALLIES REALLY SO IN NEED OF THESE TERRITORIES? FURTHERMORE THE GERMAN COLONIAL QUESTION MUST BE REOPENED AND THROUGHLY STUDIED AND PUBLICIZED, PARTICULARLY NOW IN VIEW OF THE OVERCROWDING OF WESTERN GERMANY WITH A CONTINOUS FLOW OF EXPELLEES AND REFUGEES

23 The United States cannot defeat two bandit republics in East Asia. This is the result of official corruption, bunghing and treason in high office The French cannot defeat a third group of bandits in southeast Asia and the British are having their difficulties with another bandit group in the same area. Is this the time for Germany to sign a war pact with these western allies? The United States in the first two World Wars had the policy OF NOT ENTERING THE CONFLICT UNTIL ALL THE CONTESTANTS WERE EXHAUSTED AND IT WOULD BE THE EAST WINNER THIS HAS BEEN ABANDONED NOW IN FAVOR OF A DRESS REHEARSAL WAR EVEN BEFORE THE THIRD WORLD WAR BEGINS But don t you think, Mr Chancellor, that Germany in its present state, if it must eventually go to war, SHOULD KEEP OUT OF THE COMING ONE UNTIL IT IS ALMOST OVER? WHY DO YOU GERMANS INSIST ON ENTERING THESE WARS IN THEIR EARLY STAGES?

If you do not believe that your signing a war pact with powers, who are not interested in defending Germany anyway will provoke Soviet retaliation THEN WAIT UNTIL THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES ROLL OVER WESTERN GERMANY, AND YOU AND YOUR GOVERMENT MR CHANCELLOR HAVE SAFELY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK, at which time I shall be glad to show you how certain elements in the democracies really feel about Germany and its rights

Recently, while in America, you declared that the U S occupation forces should not be removed from Germany as a consequence of such a withdrawal Pure nonsense YOU ACTUALLY FEAR FOR YOUR HOLD ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE IF THE U S OCCUPATION FORCES ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY We personally have never as yet called for the lowering of the stars and stripes over Germany The matter of a U.S withwrawal should be carefully approached WE DO RECOMMEND AND DEMAND HOWEVER, THAT A PARTIAL ALLIED EVACUATION OF WESTERN GERMAN SOIL TAKE PLACE AS A TOKEN OF ALLIED GOODWILL, THAT AT LEAST A FEW AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY NOW BE PLACED TOTALLY UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION

I speak in the name of German-American friendship and as an individual who cheered the only political rally in the United States in post war years specifically dedicated to friendship for Germany GERMAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP CAN BE DEFINED AS A FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RIGHT GERMANS AND THE RIGHT AMERICANS THE MEN OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION ARE NOT THE RIGHT AMERICANS AND YOU, MR CHANCELLOR, ARE NOT THE RIGHT GERMAN

I regret that I cannot say some kind words for the EISENHOWER - ADENAUER AXIS, but the fault is yours and not mine

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP IS NOT A ONE WAY STREET FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD IS A WORTH WHILE AIM BUT SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE WRONG ONES It will not be achieved by finding "democracy" on the Germans or by having you and your puppet government misrule them DEMOCRACY IS THE GLORIFICATION OF MEDIOCRITY

THIS THEN EXPLAINS THE UNFORTUNATE STATE OF AFFAIRS TODAY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IN ITS MORE CORRUPT HALF, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Under this system incompetent men rise to the top, very often plain trash such as Roosevelt and Truman, or mediocre stooges such as Eisenhower At best the system produces leaders such as that rather admirable old pirate, Winston Churchill It has now succeeded in giving you Germans an era without leaders I AM CONVINCED THAT THERE MUST BE TRUE LEADERS AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY, BUT I KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THAT UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS THEIR EFFORTS ARE STIFLED, BUT QUALITY CANNOT BE SUPRESSED FOREVER, MR. CHANCELLOR!

IT IS A HUMBLE AIM OF THIS LETTER TO INDUCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO LOOK FOR THE REAL LEADERS AMONG IT AND TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION OF THEM

You want to ally yourself with a U S government which once sent our fleets to lay waste Dresden, Frankfort's Roemerberg and generally the cultural heart of Europe AND CAN NOT BOMB CHINA, EVEN TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES IN KOREA! - WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH GREW WHITE WITH RAGE OVER THE NAZI ATROCITIES AGAINST NON-AMERICANS, FOR WHICH YOU GERMANS ARE STILL BEING MADE TO PAY A HEAVY PRICE, ——BUT WHICH IGNORED THE MASSACRE OF 6,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA

IN THE EVENT OF WAR WE WILL BE ABLE TO EXPECT AS MUCH FROM EISENHOWER AS WE COULD FROM THE EMINENT BARON MUENCHHAUSEN IN HIS CAMPAIGNS ON THE EASTERN FRONT

IN YOUR EARLY CAREER AS A RHINELAND SEPARATIST MR CHANCELLOR, YOU CLUNG TO THE POLITICAL LINE OF MANY GERMAN TRAITORS THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY'S WESTERN BORDER IN YOUR PRESENT CAREER AS A NATO STATESMAN YOU IMPLIEDLY TELL US THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY'S EASTERN BORDER

We have another point of difference with you, Mr Chancellor You actively aided the nomination campaign of Eisenhower and opposed Senator Taft as president of the U S A In Taft we would have the first German-friendly president in generations. In doing this you stabbed Senator Taft in the back and with him the majority of German Americans. Germany would have been freer today with a real change in the U S government instead of the partial but non-substantial change we had Taft stood for German rehet and against the Morgenthau Plan from the very beginning while Eisenhower at the same time took part in the murder of 7 milion Germans IN THE POST WAR ERA half of them in the expulsions and half of them through the calorie policies i e the planned famine And you call yourself a German statesman!

It defies the imagination how some people can believe that you are a clever statesman Possibly the fact that cleverness is so rare among German statesmen is a consideration THE GERMANS OWE THEIR PARTIAL SUCCESSES IN FREEING THEMSELVES FROM THE CLUTCHES OF THE WESTERN DESPOTS, NOT TO YOU, MR CHANCELLOR BUT TO JOSEF STALIN

The U S form of government is actually a quasi-dictatorship ruled by the hidden tyranny of money and satanic pressure groups Well-meaning bourgeois are still in the majority here but they get nowhere THE U S ADMINISTRATION IS DOMINATED BY A SECRET INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT I weight my words very cautiously and seriously here. This is not a crackpot remark the greatest midwestern newspaper The Chicago Tribune has stated this in detail editorially IT IS PROPER TO OPPOSE A COMMUNIST WORLD OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY AGAINST OUR COUNTRIES BUT THE U S GOVERNMENT HAS IN OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY OF ITS OWN WHICH MAY BE EVEN WORSE, A CONSPIRACY OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS IN LEAGUE WITH MARXISTS OF THE U N STRIPE They are more danger

ous than the Kremlin because they are cleverer, more concealed and more influential than outspoken soap-box Communists. THE WORLD STRUGGLE IS ONE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM (THE KREMLIN) AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM (THE U.N.). WE AMERICANS AND GERMANS, AND ALL DECENT PEOPLES, BELONG ON NEITHER SIDE. MANY OF US THINK WE ARE PLAYING A ROLE IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE WORLD ARENA, BUT WE ARE NOT, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SECRET CONSPIRATORS ALLOT US ONE.

SO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU GERMANS NOW IS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN ORGANIZING THE STABLE ELEMENTS OF THE WORLD INTO A BLOC THAT IS NEITHER FOR THE KREMLIN NOR FOR THE U.N. - NATO. BE FRIENDLY TO THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS, BUT BE FRIENDLY TO THE KREMLIN AS WELL. YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, IF YOU WERE A GERMAN LEADER, WOULD SEIZE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. YOU WOULD IGNORE THE ALLIED POLITICIANS AND ORGANIZE A NEUTRAL BLOC OF STATES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, A SAFETY ZONE WHICH WOULD ISOLATE THE WARRING PARTIES FROM ONE ANOTHER. YOU WOULD URGE THE GERMANIC COUNTRIES, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA, TO ENTER INTO A MUTUAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND TO BUILD A COMMON NEUTRAL BLOC AGAINST WAR. THIS COULD NOT FAIL BUT BE ATTRACTIVE TO THESE COUNTRIES. AROUND THIS NUCLEUS COULD BE GATHERED SPAIN, ITALY AND THE ARAB STATES AND IN SYMPATHY WITH IT WOULD BE MANY ELEMENTS IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A. WHOSE POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THEIR COUNTRIES COULD BE STRENGTHENED THEREBY. HERE IS GERMANY'S OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL LEADERSHIP.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THIS CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT IF EISENHOWER REMOVES THE SECRET GOVERNMENT AND ITS CONSPIRATORS FROM POWER. THIS IS HARDLY POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THEY PUT HIM THERE.

You could begin to isolate the mad rulers in Washington and in Moscow as well, as Hitler once was isolated from the rest of the world.

It was even as early as 1943 a foregone conclusion among persons of my political stripe that the stupid western allied governments would lose the peace. We could not know, however, that they would bungle matters so quickly. Why do you, Mr. Chancellor, make these governments a model for your own?

It is repeatedly asserted by idiots such as McCloy that totalitarianism is on the increase in Germany. On such advice your puppet government goes about arresting people for the sole reason that they are not in sympathy with it. I protest the arrests of members of your opposition and emphatically remind you that THE ONLY SIGNS OF A RETURN TO TOTALITARIANISM IN GERMANY ARE YOUR ARBITRARY SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION AND FREE SPEECH.

IN REGARD TO "NEO-NAZISM": MAY I SAY THIS: When Germany was destroyed, National Socialism was rooted out and utterly extirpated. All its known adherents were hunted down, arrested, executed or denazified. School text books were changed. There followed an officially enforced famine as a punishment for the German people for having embraced National Socialism; expulsions by the millions, evictions by the tens of thousands, confiscations. Millions of Germans perished after allied rule of their land began. Newspapers were taken over by the allies and even independent ones adopted "democracy" just to survive. All National Socialist institutions were outlawed. The whole of Germany was "reeducated". The democratic "reeducators" became masters. National Socialism had not one out of a thousand chances to even assert itself. IF WITH ALL THESE DISADVANTAGES AND IN THE FACE OF THIS ONE-SIDED PICTURE THERE ARE TODAY LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS WHO WANT NATIONAL SOCIALISM, I MUST CONCLUDE THAT IT MUST INDEED BE A SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHY.

This, I know, sounds to you like a dreadful remark. Consideration for the truth will let me speak no otherwise. [illegible] defeated only by a better idea, you will agree, Mr. Chancellor. If you furnished a better idea, I would [illegible] define National Socialism by its [illegible] just as easily be defined by its [illegible] nation or its autobahnen. GOD FORBID THAT WE SHOULD HAVE TO DEFINE THE U.S.A. IN TERMS OF THE DEMOCRATS IT SENDS TO GERMANY! I am obliged to point out that the aforesaid favorable estimate of National Socialism has been held to a very minimum.

McCloy and the other U.S. bureaucrats are certainly not giving a good advertisement of themselves and their system when they inform us of rising "Neo-Nazism", in the land in which they have been masters for eight years!

I would be remiss in my duty, if I neglected herein to review the expellee matters, both because of the expellees and of the native western German population which must in some measure support them. IF McCLOY, REBER, CONANT AND OTHERS OF THE U.S. BUREAUCRACY WERE REALLY INTERESTED IN GERMAN AFFAIRS, THEY WOULD HAVE BENT THEIR EFFORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF A SOLUTION TO THE EXPELLEE QUESTION — instead of looking in the closets and under the beds for "Nazis". We might pardon them their intellectual bankruptcy, but not their criminal indifference, and, ill-will. OUR ORGANIZATION WILL PROPOSE A PARTIAL REMEDY FOR THE EXPELLEE PROBLEM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WHETHER YOU AND YOUR BOSSES IN WASHINGTON GIVE IT CONSIDERATION OR NOT.

And as I sympathize with the expellees and protest the disregard of their just claims and the CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE surrounding same, I must express profound sympathy for the great state of Prussia which the ignoble victor statesmen in history's greatest act of genocide obliterated from the map of Europe - the while they now gladly avail themselves of the benefits of the Prussian military tradition. IT WAS PRUSSIA, STANDING ON THE BORDERS OF ASIA, WHICH BY ITS EXISTENCE ALONE GUARANTEED THE WESTERN NATIONS THEIR EASY WAY OF LIFE, WHEREBY THEY COULD CONQUER AND PLUNDER THE RICHES OF THE WORLD. During the American Revolution a great Prussian King allowed the use of the port of Danzig as a base for the American navy. In 1945 we Americans paid back our debt to Danzig (!) — by agreeing to its depopulation and de-Germanization, which as an American I am ashamed to admit.

I bring out this point, even though my ancestors hail largely from Bavaria. I know that some Bavarians find it disagreeable to accommodate so many Prussians and other expellees in their land, but they should be reminded how much better they fared since the collapse in 1945 than nearly all other Germans. I personally felt from the very beginning that there was less to fear over how Bavarians would be treated, inasmuch as I knew that the shrewd American political leadership would spare the more democratic Germans and that it would naturally regard Bavaria as a democratic country because of its beautiful scenery, its good beer and its Gemuetlichkeit.

In the expellee matter I am reminded of how little you are interested in bringing German problems to the attention of the American public, even though you are greatly interested in good relations between yourself and the U.S. administration. For more important than signing unilateral pacts without consideration for your people and more important than seeking publicity for U. S. officeholders's political whims among the German people would be a publicity campaign to enlighten the American people on German problems. NOT 1 IN 20 EDUCATED AMERICANS CAN DEFINE, EVEN AT THIS DATE, WHAT THE WORD "EXPELLEE" MEANS!

Recently an agent of the American secret police (F.B.I.), whose assignment it is to investigate dangerous German

Americans, visited me and in the course of a two hours' weighty discussion interrupted me with the remark that he heard me repeatedly employ a term of which he did not know the meaning. "WHAT IS AN EXPELLEE"? THE F.B.I. MAN ASKED. A typical American question today. THIS AGENT OF U.S. OFFICIALDOM IN GERMAN AFFAIRS NEVER KNEW OF THE EXPELLEES AND THEIR STORY, and was delighted to receive from me columes of literature on the subject. WHERE IS THE BONN GOVERNMENT'S DIPLOMACY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK IN AMERICA? — particularly in view of the fact that your government has just signed away all of western Germany to the U.S. bureaucrats.

Our attitude is representative of that of a good part of the American people. We personally are obviously not of the ruling clique in America. Again how close is this ruling group in our national life to you Germans? WHEN HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE SUBJECT OF THE EXPELLEES, OR OF THE DISMANTLING OF GERMAN FACTORIES, FOR EXAMPLE DISCUSSED IN THE THOUSANDS OF U.S. RADIO AND TELMEETINGS IN NEW YORK? HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF GERMAN VIEWPOINTS BEING GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD IN SUCH SURROUNDINGS? HAS "LIFE" MAGAZINE EVER PRESENTED THESE ISSUES? These Americans are your friends, Mr. Chancellor, not ours. I have seen German traitors brought to U.S. microphones to tell us that France should have the Saar territory or to poll-parrot some official line in U.S. "interviews", but never is an important German issue fully brought out and discussed in these surroundings.

And from the U.S. official side what is done? Quite characteristically, Eisenhower appoints an international banker as ambassador to Britain, a suspected parlor pink as ambassador to Soviet Russia, and to Germany — the president of German hating Harvard University, who helped the U.S. into the second World War and who from this side encouraged dismantling of the German factories. This dangerous man, and I suggest that your police arrest him immediately.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, has recently arrived in Germany. The appointment of Conant as U.S. High Commissioner in Germany would be tantamount to appointing the eminent pro-German apologists, Prof. Austin J. App or Rev. Dr. Ludwig A. Fritsch, as ambassador to Britain, or, even more so, to appointing the leading U.S. anti-Semites, Gerald L. K. Smith, Conde McGinley or James H. Madole, as ambassador to Israel. Or to appointing the isolationist, publisher, Mrs. Lyrl Clark van Hyning, as delegate to the U.N.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN A VENERABLE ELDERLY PRIEST, NOW A U. S. CITIZEN, THE REV. DR. EMANUEL J. REICHENBERGER, KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE "GODFATHER OF THE EXPELLEES", IS AT THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN BORDER AND IS DENIED ENTRY INTO GERMANY, THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH. IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COMMON PLAN OF TRICKERY BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR WASHINGTON BOSSES THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT BARS FATHER REICHENBERGER'S ENTRY INTO GERMANY NOW, WHILE A YEAR AGO AT THE SAME BORDER IT WAS YOUR GOVERNMENT WHICH REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO ENTER, THUS COMPLETELY GIVING THE LIE TO THE BONN GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM THAT IT IS SOVEREIGN.

WE, WHO FROM THE FIRST POST WAR DAYS, DID OUR UTMOST IN FOREIGN LANDS TO DEFEND GERMANY'S HONOR AND TO STOP THE PLANNED EXTERMINATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, ARE NOW ACCUSTOMED TO THIS TYPE OF TREATMENT BY YOUR REGIME, IN CONNIVANCE WITH THE SAME FOREIGN CRIMINALS WHOM WE FROM THE FIRST OPPOSED.

Germany is crawling with U.S. bureaucratic lice [illegible] scratches, can't something different from the U.S.A. also be shown the German people?

We do not think, Mr. Chancellor, that we are encouraging an overthrow of your regime by force. But we do encourage voting you out of office, assuming that there are valid elections in western Germany. In studying your regime we are put to wondering why certain Germans ever did away with Walter Rathenau. I certainly intend no compliment here for the Weimar period rulers, but in comparison with you Rathenau could be rated an outstanding German patroit.

When I write thus to you, I am really not attempting to stir up a foreign statesman against the U.S. government, for you, Mr. Chancellor, are really the head of a department of the U.S. government and when I speak to you it is as if I were talking, for example, to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce or a U.S. cabinet officer. As I have set forth in a legal action against the U.S. government on a German matter, THE DE JURE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD BE FUNCTIONING UNDER THE WEIMAR CONSTITUTION, WHILE THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY THE COMBINED ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONS AND A SUBORDINATE BRANCH THEREOF WHICH SHARES SOME OF THEIR FUNCTIONS AND WHICH CALLS ITSELF THE GOVERMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND EISENHOWER IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION AND ITSELF.

It is not up to the American citizen or to the German citizen to prove that he is loyal to Eisenhower or to you, respectively, RATHER IT IS UP TO EISENHOWER AND TO YOU TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE LOYAL TO YOUR FELLOW-CITIZENS.

You might take this letter, which I write as a humble contribution to German "reeducation", and which is directed against the Eisenhower administration and you, as in the spirit of a "loyal opposition". I, nevertheless, stress the necessity for freedom of speech in western Germany and WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET YOU, MR. CHANCELLOR, OR YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN AN OPEN DEBATE ON ANY OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED HEREIN. I DEMAND THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS—NOT NECESSARILY SYMPATHETIC TO THE U.S. REGIME AND TO YOU, PERSONS WHO ARE WELL INFORMED IN THESE MATTERS AND PROVEN FRIENDS OF GERMANY,—BE INVITED TO TESTIFY AND GIVE THEIR OPINIONS BEFORE COMMITTEES OF THE BUNDESTAG AND BUNDESRAT ON THESE VARIOUS QUESTIONS. The Parliament should seek the opinions of Americans who think differently and not only those who speak the official line.

We in the western world have benefited much from German talents, inventions and contributions to human progress. Our comfortable way of life in the United States is in no small part due to German contributions and I might here include the benefits we reaped when according to the orders of Bernard Baruch 20,000 TONS OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL relating to German patents were seized in Germany after the Second World War and SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES. The world has profited vastly from German toil and ingenuity. What amazes me, even as an American, is HOW LITTLE BENEFIT YOU GERMANS IN YOUR 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY HAVE DERIVED FOR YOURSELVES FROM THE FRUITS OF YOUR OWN ENERGIES, LABOR AND GENIUS!

In your regime, as well as in its policies, Mr. Chancellor, I see only a continuation of the dismal history of wasted German energies, of a regime which knows only half measure solutions, die Kleindeutsche Loesung. Poor Germany! The Saar territory was lost in favor of France last year because of a lack of a symbol of German power at Bonn. So little inspiring is your leadership! Where has the Staatshoheit—the majesty of the German State—remained? Where is the spirit which once shook the entire world?

EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN,
President of the Voters Alliance
P.O. Box 41
New York 28, N. Y. U.S.A.

NEW JERSEYANS:

Who gave the Russians vital territories in Europe in 1945?

GENERAL EISENHOWER

Who helped create the Iron Curtain?

GENERAL EISENHOWER

Who helped botch the peace after World War II?

GENERAL EISENHOWER

The aim of the Ikeboosters is the perpetuation of the policies of the Democratic Party.

THOSE WHO BOOSTED WENDELL WILLKIE FINALLY VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT. THE IKEBOOSTERS WILL VOTE DEMOCRATIC COME NOVEMBER. The Ike campaign is an act of sabotage against the Republican Party.

Eisenhower is playing poker with his hands under the table. His campaign consists in dodging issues. A man has to stand for something or he is likely to fall for anything.

Do we want a question mark in the White House? Do we want another Willkie? Must we repeat the miserable mistakes of 1940, 1944 and 1948? We cannot afford to be wrong this time. THINK!

It was no surprise that Governor Driscoll turned out to be another Ikeroach — the repudiated Governor who needed a leading Democratic city machine to reelect him to office.

MUST WE HAVE A MAN LIKE EISENHOWER WHO HAS A RECORD OF NATIONAL CALAMITIES PERPETRATED BY HIM?

VOTE FOR

ROBERT A. TAFT

A MAN WHOSE POSITION IS CLEAR, CERTAIN AND SOUND

VOTE FOR A REAL CHANGE - - WE NEED IT!

FUMIGATE THE IKEROACHES!

4 2

b7C

[redacted]

Birthdate: _____ SUPV: _____

Misc: _____

R# _____ Date 7/6 Searcher Initial 162

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11 4/28 BY [illegible] 167

✓	105-2[illegible]3-X
✓	[illegible]-[illegible]236-A [illegible]
	[illegible] 4/15
✓	[illegible]
✓	100-3-81-1663
✓	[illegible]-1113-A, NX
Changed to 105-2220	[illegible] 4/14/5[illegible]
✓	[illegible]-[illegible]67-1, 8
✓	105-17744-4, 2, 3
✓	[illegible]-11646-A, NX Cmdrs
	✓-[illegible]-NY, 10 ut Home
	[illegible] ✓ NY [illegible]
	& Home Nwks ✓ 3/50
✓	NY Cmdrs ✓ 4/50
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Subj: [redacted] b7C

Address: ______

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R#______ Date 7/6 Searcher Initial [illegible]

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✓	105-11[illegible]-1[illegible]	15, 18, 17
✓	[illegible]5-15598	[illegible], 38, 14, [illegible], 30

2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Heidelberg, Germany

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] SECRET-ARMY COURIER

Date: August 17, 1953

To: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: [redacted] (100-223) b7C

Subject: [redacted] b7D
SECURITY MATTER - GE

Remy radiogram July 29, 1953 and also Bureau files entitled "AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE; INTERNAL SECURITY - X" and "NEO-NAZI MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES; INTERNAL SECURITY - X"

Attached for the Bureau's information regarding the subject is one copy of each of the following 66th CIC Group reports:

(1) Report of 23 June 1953 re: "Sozialistische Reichspartei" with attachments. (CIC file XI-2323)

(2) Report of 2 July 1953 re: "Deutsche Gemeinschaft (DG - German Community". (CIC file I-22300B)

(3) Report of 16 July 1953 re: "Deutsche Gemeinschaft" (CIC file IV-16073)

(4) Report of 14 July 1953 re: "Deutsche Gemeinschaft (DG)" (CIC file I-22300B)

(5) Report of 27 July 1953 re: "Nationale Sammlung" (CIC file I-22300C)

(6) Report of 28 July 1953 re: "Deutsche Gemeinschaft" (CIC file XI-426)

(7) Report of 5 August 1953 re: [redacted] (CIC file D-297[illegible]53) b7C b7D

In forwarding the attached reports to G-2 USAREUR, 66th CIC Group furnished the following information from its Central Registry.

"a. BULLINGER, Max: Born 21 April 1911 at Wuerzburg. Joined the NSDAP in 1929. He was an employee of the Gauleitung, Mainfranken and held the Hauptstelle (Main position) Fuehrernachwuchs (Youth Developement Leader) in the Gaupersonalamt (District Personnel Office). He was a member of the SA (Storm Troops) from 1929 until 1933 holding the rank of Scharfueher (Troop Leader). In 1933, BULLINGER transferred

Encl. (1)
GAV:

EX-13

RECORDED - 45 AUG 26 1953

into the Allgemeine SS where he reached the rank of Scharfuehrer (Troop Leader). He was also a member of the DAF (German Workers Front) and the NSV (Nazi Welfare Association), without rank. From 1941 until 1944 he served as Gebretskommissar (District Commissioner) in the occupied territory of Russia. BULLINGER appears to be one of the brutal type who obtained his position in the party through his fanatical behavior.

"b. No information is available on [redacted] Geb.

"c. [redacted]

New Jersey, on or about 20 July 1950, sent a copy of a telegram, which had been sent to President Truman by Conde Mc GINELY, editor of "Comman Sense", to [redacted] This telegram deplored the choice of McCLOY as High Commissioner for Germany and said he should be replaced by a German-American. It went on to state "we believe in giving Germany back to the Germans" and it demanded an end to the White House insults which are alienating German-American groups. Another copy of the telegram sent originally by a German-American organization to representatives of the German Federal Republic in Washington was sent by [redacted] in December 1950. This telegram exhorted the West German Government to reject rearmament because the Allies really had no intention of defending Germany east of the Rhine. It further condemned the Potsdam Agreement, demanded that the Bonn Government insist upon a return of German ships stolen by the Allies, and urged that all negociations with the Truman Administration cease until German-Americans are admitted as members of the U. S. Military Government in Germany."

b7C
b7D

Attention is invited to the information in the CIC report of 14 July 1953 that in a speech on 6 July 1953 the subject stated that in the last US election he supported Senator Taft and for that reason was later questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Attention is also invited to information in that same report regarding the subject's claimed friendship with Senators Joseph McCarthy and Robert Taft as well as to his statement, as reported in CIC report of 5 August 1953, that Senator McCarthy had furnhished him a list of 97 German newspapers which had received US subsidies. 11 not true

A review of the G-2, USAREUR file on subject reveals that the following action was taken by the State Department and the US Army as a result of the subject's active participation in German political affairs.

On July 30, 1953 the State Department instructed the High Commissioner by cable to take up the subject's passport and if such action failed to result in his departure for the US to expell him from West Germany unless such action would create more unfavorable reaction than the subject's activities in Germany. On August 5, 1953, the American Consul General in Munich, Germany advised the High Commissioner that subject had been located that date at a press conference held by [redacted] After this conference, members of the Consulate informed subject of the State Department instructions to take up his passport and the reasons therefore. Subject refused to surrender his passport and energetically protested the action of the State Department. He stated that as an American citizen he had the right to speak his mind freely in US and anywhere in the world and that his actions in Germany concerned only himself and the Adenauer government. When informed of the possibility of

expulsion proceedings, subject said that he would consider such action proof of his contention that the American Government is influencing the course of the German elections and he would welcome the opportunity to fight it to the limit. On August 6, 1953, the Headquarters, US Army Europe in a cable to its Southern and Northern Area Commands referred a High Commission message ordering the expulsion of subject from the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and the US Zone thereof and directed the Area Commands to comply with this order. A note in the G-2 file reveals that at 9:00 am August 8, 1953 CIC informed G-2 that subject was to have appeared at a meeting in Nurnberg, Germany on the previous night but was taken into custody by German police at 9:15 pm on August 7, 1953 and turned over to Military Police at 9:30 pm and then transported to Frankfurt/M, Germany.

Final dispositon of subject is not yet known to G-2 but I will report any further information received.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

RECORDED - 19 105-11815 -18

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 17, 1953

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

b7C

Subject: [redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - X

b1

b3 50 USC 403

OGA information classified 10/19/82 per letter dated 10/12/82

CLASSIFIED BY 603 ERI
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
#963921

[redacted] (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed for your information is one Photostat each of the following reports captioned "Vetera Allience for Americans of German Ancestry, Registration Act, Internal Security - X," which contain information relating to Fleckenstein.

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 19, 1951, at New York;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 18, 1952, at New York;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated June 6, 1953, at Newark.

This Bureau has also received information reflecting that [redacted] has been associating with one

b7C

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

4 JUL 17
COMM - FBI

RET:mmr

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

53 AUG 3 1953

SECRET

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] former Executive Secretary of the Committee for Freedom for [redacted] which is now defunct. [redacted] now heads an organization known as the American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture, which is described by reliable informants as a neo-Nazi organization.

[redacted] was convicted by a German court for slander. [redacted] was charged with calling the individuals, who were involved in the World War II Hitler bomb plot, traitors

b7C

[redacted] was until recently registered with the Department of Justice as a foreign agent of the Socialist Reich Party of Germany which has been disbanded.

[redacted] is also reliably reported to be associated with [redacted] who was convicted and sentenced by the United States District Court in the District of Columbia during World War II for being a German propaganda agent and not registered as such with the Department of Justice.

[redacted] also associates with one [redacted] head of the National Renaissance Party which is located in Beacon, New York.

The individuals mentioned above are reliably reported to be pro-Nazi, anti-West German Government, anti-Semitic and sex deviates.

The above data and the enclosures to this memorandum are being furnished for your confidential information and should not be disseminated outside of your Agency.

Enclosure

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/[illegible] BY [illegible]

New York N Y U S A
June 1st 1953

His Excellency, Dr Konrad Adenauer,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Bundeshaus, Bonn on the Rhine Germany

On behalf of the Voters Alliance for Americans of German ancestry, as well as for affiliated American groups and individuals, and as a U S citizen of German ancestry who has a consistent record of espousing the cause of friendship between the United States and Germany, I wish to allow myself some observations regarding U S German affairs of vital concern to stable world conditions I likewise hope that the recommendations made herein will be given serious consideration by you and your government

We are opposed to the existing U S foreign policy and consider it the root of many evils We therefore are not in favor of you or any other foreign statesman giving aid and support to that foreign policy As Americans we do not like these pacts between your government and ours which place the German people in a perpetual servile status, for international friendship and goodwill cannot be maintained in this way

I have most emphatically urged your government not to ratify the Allied Peace Contract and the European Defense Treaty and now reiterate my stand and urge you and the Parliament at Bonn to repudiate the ratification of same for the following reasons.

1 The peace contract is not a peace treaty

2 The peace contract in its overall effect is worse than and is in fact a second Treaty of Versailles

3 The peace contract robs Germany of its sovereignty as long as the western allies wish, which might be forever The perpetual basic control over internal German affairs, which the Morgenthau Plan also envisaged, remains The pact is also un-American

4 THE PEACE CONTRACT DOES NOT—EVEN ON PAPER—RECOGNIZE GERMAN CLAIMS BEYOND THE ODER NEISSE LINE Think of it, Mr Chancellor, in several years of bickering with the western allies YOU HAVE NOT EVEN SUCCEEDED IN REACHING THE EASIEST AND MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF ALL YOUR GOALS, WHICH IS TO WRING A RECOGNITION OF GERMAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TRANS-ODER-NEISSE LANDS OUT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE OTHER WESTERN ALLIES! But look at what they have persuaded you to sign away in all this time! The West does not control the status of the eastern border, BUT A SIGNED PAPER BY THE WEST RECOGNIZING GERMAN RIGHTS TO THE LANDS EAST OF THE ODER NEISSE WOULD BE A FIRST CLASS OFFENSIVE FOR THE WEST IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND PROPAGANDA WAR IT WOULD ALSO DO U S CITIZENS A SERVICE INASMUCH AS IT WOULD PROVE TO THEM WHETHER THE U S GOVERNMENT IS REALLY INTERESTED IN COUNTERING COMMUNISM

5 THE PEACE CONTRACT MUST RECOGNIZE GERMANY'S RIGHT TO THE SUDETENLAND Perhaps this is the first time that such a demand is made, but it is time that those interested in the welfare of the Germans 'raise their price' before agreeing to international cooperation at least on this specific point BECAUSE THIS IS THE LEAST THAT CAN BE DONE TO REMEDY A GHASTLY WRONG, who will not recognize this at least on paper is certainly no friend of Germany's THE U S A CAN EASILY PAY THIS PRICE

6 THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE GERMAN EXPELLEES Herein you had an opportunity to force at least a token payment to the expellees for the damages the western allied governments have inflicted on them While we personally are not interested in throwing American money away abroad and consistently oppose same, we do recognize the rights of the expellees to compensation by the West and think that the spendthrift U. S administration would be really accomplishing something for [illegible]will toward the U S by making a partial compensation of at least one [illegible]. This should be a CONDITION PRECEDENT T[illegible]MING ANY AGREEMENT W[illegible] THE U S GOV[illegible]

7 The peace contr[illegible]act will be repudiated because the U[illegible] State Department signed a secret agreement with the Polish exile government in London [illegible] ago recognizing the Oder-Neisse line as Germany's eastern border

8 THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE WESTERN ALLIES HAVE REFUSED TO GIVE AN IRON-CLAD GUARANTY FOR THE DEFENSE OF ALL WESTERN GERMANY, as I pointed out to you in a telegram over two years ago

9 THE DEFENSE PACT SHOULD BE REPUDIATED BECAUSE THE RHINE IS NOT THE EASTERN BORDER OF GERMANY

10 6,000 American prisoners of war have been criminally murdered by the reds in Korea, many in the manner of the Katyn Forest massacres and the U S government tried to hush up the news The German public perhaps does not even know this

11 That senile idiot, the former U S Secretary of Defense George C Marshall, ordered a reduction of munitions and aircraft production AFTER the Korean War began in 19[illegible] Marshall, the assassin of Nationalist China, has a record of causing national disasters His "mistakes" are always in one direction leftward, never in the opposite direction As a result of this mutinies have occurred in the U.S. air force in Korea and even to this day there is a critical ammunition shortage at the front 57 U N allies of the U S have deserted it in Korea And you want Germany to take their place? Are these the kind of allies on which you Germans want to lean?

12 Desertions from the U S military forces are common 3,000 deserters are at large in the New York area alone.

13 Right wing and isolationist Americans correctly oppose U S participation in the Korean War because it is unconstitutional and because a semi-socialist administration can never fight an effective war against a Communist power and the U S administration has in fact proven it has neither the ability nor the desire to do same

14 THE QUESTION OF AIR SUPREMACY BEING UNCERTAIN, IN THE EVENT OF A SOVIET CONQUEST OF WESTERN GERMANY IT MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE FOR THE U S AIR FORCE TO LIBERATE YOU GERMANS AND YOUR CITIES AGAIN

15 The forces with which you, Mr Chancellor, are so eager to ally yourself are the very ones that nurse a savage hatred toward Germany Mr Shepard Stone, who preceded Samuel Reber as American dictator of western Germany, is an editor of the New York Times, the most influential of all U S newspapers and a voice of the U S administration Do you think the Times loves Germany? Read its editorial of February 4th, 1952 entitled First Comes France" The Times and hatred of Germans are synonomous

16 Should Germany be made into another Korea?

17 The U S administration has attempted to bribe the world into a friendship with it and has made the U S today friendless as it has never been before

18 There are still 12,000 Marxists in the U S State Department The administration is corrupt at every level It is common to discuss in Congress the loyalty to the country of presidential appointees even to the highest government offices In the U S A's 157 years of history as a republic and its 20 years of history as democracy, we have never known a similar situation

19 Many Americans of a right wing political philosophy WHO ARE AFTER ALL GERMANY'S CLOSEST FRIENDS IN THE U S A, are fighting for a complete change in the 40 year old U S foreign policy Your cooperation with the U S administration in its basic aims aids this discredited foreign policy

20 The cooperation of France with respect to the submitting of the pacts is doubtful if not far off

21 Soviet Russia shows signs of desiring to cooperate with the West to preserve world peace the pacts signed by you

government can destroy hopes for such an improvement, if indeed the pacts will not provke Soviet Russia into invading an unprepared western Germany

22 THE PEACE CONTRACT AS SIGNED DOES NOT MENTION THE GERMAN AFRICAN AND OTHER COLONIES These lands have been under a mandate for the benefit of the western allies for over a generation Some final disposition should be made of them which would also recognize German claims ARE THE WESTERN ALLIES REALLY SO IN NEED OF THESE TERRITORIES? FURTHERMORE THE GERMAN COLONIAL QUESTION MUST BE REOPENED AND THROUGHLY STUDIED AND PUBLICIZED, PARTICULARLY NOW IN VIEW OF THE OVERCROWDING OF WESTERN GERMANY WITH A CONTINOUS FLOW OF EXPELLEES AND REFUGEES

23 The United States cannot defeat two bandit republics in East Asia This is the result of official corruption bungling and treason in high office The French cannot defeat a third group of bandits in southeast Asia and the British are having their difficulties with another bandit group in the same area **Is this the time for Germany to sign a war pact with these western allies?** The United States in the first two World Wars had the policy OF NOT ENTERING THE CONFLICT UNTIL ALL THE CONTESTANTS WERE EXHAUSTED AND IT WOULD BE THE EASY WINNER THIS HAS BEEN ABANDONED NOW IN FAVOR OF A DRESS REHEARSAL WAR EVEN BEFORE THE THIRD WORLD WAR BEGINS But don't you think, Mr Chancellor, that Germany in its present state, if it must eventually go to war, SHOULD KEEP OUT OF THE COMING ONE UNTIL IT IS ALMOST OVER? WHY DO YOU GERMANS INSIST ON ENTERING THESE WARS IN THEIR EARLY STAGES?

If you do not believe that your signing a war pact with powers, who are not interested in defending Germany anyway will provoke Soviet retaliation, THEN WAIT UNTIL THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES ROLL OVER WESTERN GERMANY, AND YOU AND YOUR GOVERMENT, MR CHANCELLOR, HAVE SAFELY ARRIVED IN NEW YORK, at which time I shall be glad to show you how certain elements in the democracies really feel about Germany and its rights

Recently, while in America, you declared that the US occupation forces should not be removed from Germany as a consequence of such a withdrawal Pure nonsense YOU ACTUALLY FEAR FOR YOUR HOLD ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE IF THE US OCCUPATION FORCES ARE WITHDRAWN FROM GERMANY We personally have never as yet called for the lowering of the stars and stripes over Germany The matter of a US withdrawal should be carefully approached WE DO RECOMMEND AND DEMAND, HOWEVER, THAT A PARTIAL ALLIED EVACUATION OF WESTERN GERMAN SOIL TAKE PLACE AS A TOKEN OF ALLIED GOODWILL, THAT AT LEAST A FEW AREAS OF WESTERN GERMANY NOW BE PLACED TOTALLY UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION

I speak in the name of German American friendship and as an individual who chaired the only political rally in the United States in post war years specifically dedicated to friendship for Germany GERMAN AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP CAN BE DEFINED AS A FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RIGHT GERMANS AND THE RIGHT AMERICANS THE MEN OF THE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION ARE NOT THE RIGHT AMERICANS AND YOU, MR CHANCELLOR, ARE NOT THE RIGHT GERMAN

I regret that I cannot say some kind words for the EISENHOWER - ADENAUER AXIS, but the fault is yours and not mine

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP IS NOT A ONE WAY STREET FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-SAXON WORLD IS A WORTH WHILE AIM, BUT SHOULD NOT BE CONTROLLED BY THE WRONG ONES It will not be achieved by slang "democracy" on the Germans or by having you and your puppet government misrule them DEMOCRACY IS THE GLORIFICATION OF MEDIOCRITY

THIS THEN EXPLAINS THE UNFORTUNATE STATE OF-FAIRS TODAY IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND IN ITS MORE CORRUPT HALF, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Under this system incompetent men rise to the top, very often plain trash such as Roosevelt and Truman, or rubber stamps such as Eisenhower At best the system produces leaders such as that rather admirable old pirate, Winston Churchill It has now succeeded in giving you Germans an era without leaders I AM CONVINCED THAT THERE MUST BE TRUE LEADERS AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY, BUT KNOW ONLY TOO WELL THAT UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS THEIR EFFORTS ARE STIFLED, BUT QUALITY CANNOT BE SUPRESSED FOREVER, MR CHANCELLOR!

IT IS A HUMBLE AIM OF THIS LETTER TO INDUCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO LOOK FOR THE REAL LEADERS AMONG IT AND TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION OF THEM

You want to ally yourself with a US government which once sent air fleets to lay waste Dresden, Frankfort s Roemerberg and generally the cultural heart of Europe AND CAN NOT BOMB CHINA, EVEN TO SAVE AMERICAN LIVES IN KOREA! - WITH A GOVERNMENT WHICH GREW WHITE WITH RAGE OVER THE NAZI ARTOCITIES AGAINST NON-AMERICANS, FOR WHICH YOU GERMANS ARE STILL BEING MADE TO PAY A HEAVY PRICE, ——BUT WHICH IGNORES THE MASSACRE OF 6,000 AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN KOREA

IN THE EVENT OF WAR WE WILL BE ABLE TO EXPECT AS MUCH FROM EISENHOWER AS WE COULD FROM THE EMINENT BARON MUENCHHAUSEN IN HIS CAMPAIGNS ON THE EASTERN FRONT

IN YOUR EARLY CAREER, AS A RHINELAND SEPARATIST, MR CHANCELLOR, YOU CLUNG TO THE POLITICAL LINE OF MANY GERMAN TRAITORS THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY S WESTERN BORDER IN YOUR PRESENT CAREER, AS A NATO STATESMAN, YOU IMPLIEDLY TELL US THAT THE RHINE IS GERMANY'S EASTERN BORDER

We have another point of difference with you, Mr Chancellor You actively aided the nomination campaign of Eisenhower and opposed Senator Taft as president of the USA In Taft we would have the first German-friendly president in generations **In doing this you stabbed Senator Taft in the back and with him the majority of German Americans.** Germany would have been freer today with a real change in the US government instead of the partial but non-substantial change we had Taft stood for German relief and against the Morgenthau Plan from the very beginning **while Eisenhower at the same time took part in the murder of 7 million Germans** IN THE POST WAR ERA half of them in the expulsions and half of them through the calorie policies, i e, the planned famine And you call yourself a German statesman!

It defies the imagination how some people can believe that you are a clever statesman Possibly the fact that cleverness is so rare among German statesmen is a consideration THE GERMANS OWE THEIR PARTIAL SUCCESSES IN FREEING THEMSELVES FROM THE CLUTCHES OF THE WESTERN DESPOTS, NOT TO YOU, MR CHANCELLOR, BUT TO JOSEF STALIN

The US form of government is actually a quasi-dictatorship ruled by the hidden tyranny of money and satanic presure groups Well-meaning bourgeois are still in the majority here, but they get nowhere THE US ADMINISTRATION IS DOMINATED BY A SECRET INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT **I weigh my words very cautiously and seriously here** This is not a crackpot remark, the greatest midwestern newspaper The Chicago Tribune, has stated this in detail editorially IT IS PROPER TO OPPOSE A COMMUNIST WORLD OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY AGAINST OUR COUNTRIES BUT THE US GOVERNMENT HAS IN OR AROUND IT A WORLD CONSPIRACY OF ITS OWN WHICH MAY BE EVEN WORSE, A CONSPIRACY OF INTERNATIONAL BANKERS IN LEAGUE WITH MARXISTS OF THE U N STRIPE They are more dan-

ous than the Kremlin because they c leverer, more conceal ed and more influential than outspoken soap-box Communists THE WORLD STRUGGLE IS ONE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM (THE KREMLIN) AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL ISM (THE U N) WE AMERICANS AND GERMANS, AND ALL DECENT PEOPLES, BELONG ON NEITHER SIDE MANY OF US THINK WE ARE PLAYING A ROLE IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE WORLD ARENA, BUT WE ARE NOT, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT THE SECRET CONSPIRATORS ALLOT US ONE

SO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU GERMANS NOW IS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN ORGANIZING THE STABLE ELEMENTS OF THE WORLD INTO A BLOC THAT IS NEITHER FOR THE KREMLIN NOR FOR THE U N - NATO BE FRIENDLY TO THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS, BUT BE FRIENDLY TO THE KREMLIN AS WELL YOU, MR CHANCELLOR, IF YOU WERE A GERMAN LEADER, WOULD SEIZE THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY YOU WOULD IGNORE THE ALLIED POLITICIANS AND ORGANIZE A NEUTRAL BLOC OF STATES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, A SAFETY ZONE WHICH WOULD ISOLATE THE WARRING PARTIES FROM ONE ANOTHER YOU WOULD URGE THE GERMANIC COUNTRIES, SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA, TO ENTER INTO A MUTUAL DEFENSE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND TO BUILD A COMMON NEUTRAL BLOC AGAINST WAR THIS COULD NOT FAIL BUT BE ATTRACTIVE TO THESE COUNTRIES AROUND THIS NUCLEUS COULD BE GATHERED SPAIN, ITALY AND THE ARAB STATES AND IN SYMPATHY WITH IT WOULD BE MANY ELEMENTS IN BRITAIN AND THE U S A WHOSE POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THEIR COUNTRIES COULD BE STRENGTHENED THEREBY HERE IS GERMANY'S OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL LEADERSHIP

AN ALTERNATIVE TO THIS CAN ONLY BE BROUGHT ABOUT IF EISENHOWER REMOVES THE SECRET GOVERNMENT AND ITS CONSPIRATORS FROM POWER THIS IS HARDLY POSSIBLE, BECAUSE THEY PUT HIM THERE

You could begin to isolate the mad rulers in Washington and in Moscow as well, as Hitler once was isolated from the rest of the world.

It was even as early as 1943 a foregone conclusion among persons of my political stripe that the stupid western allied governments would lose the peace We could not know, however, that they would bungle matters so quickly Why do you, Mr Chancellor, make these governments a model for your own?

It is repeatedly asserted by idiots such as McCloy that totalitarianism is on the increase in Germany On such advice your puppet government goes about arresting people for the sole reason that they are not in sympathy with it I protest the arrests of members of your opposition and emphatically remind you that THE ONLY SIGNS OF A RETURN TO TOTALITARIANISM IN GERMANY ARE YOUR ARBITRARY SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITION AND FREE SPEECH

IN REGARD TO "NEO NAZISM" MAY I SAY THIS When Germany was destroyed, National Socialism was rooted out and utterly extirpated All its known adherents were hunted down, arrested, executed or denazified School text books were changed There followed an officially enforced famine as a punishment for the German people for having embraced National Socialism, expulsions by the millions, evictions by the tens of thousands, confiscations Millions of Germans perished after allied rule of their land began Newspapers were taken over by the allies and even independent ones adopted "democracy" just to survive All National Socialist institutions were outlawed The whole of Germany was "reeducated" The democratic reeducators" became masters, National Socialism had not one out of a thousand chances to even assert itself IF WITH ALL THESE DISADVANTAGES AND IN THE FACE OF THIS ONE SIDED PICTURE THERE ARE TODAY LARGE NUMBERS OF GERMANS WHO WANT NATIONAL SOCIALISM, I MUST CONCLUDE THAT IT MUST INDEED BE A SU PERIOR PHILOSOPHY

This, I know, sounds to you like a drastic remark. Consider tion for the truth will let me speak no otherwise. An idea can delected only by a better idea, you will agree, Mr Chancelk If you furnished a better idea, I would support you. Man **define National Socialism by its concentration camps. It mig just as easily be defined by its Strength Through Joy orga zation or its autobahnen.** GOD FORBID THAT WE SHOU HAVE TO DEFINE THE U S A IN TERMS OF THE BUREA CRATS IT SENDS TO GERMANY! I am obliged to point out th the aforesaid favorable estimate of National Socialism h been held to a very minimum

McCloy and the other U S bureaucrats are certainly not g ing a good advertisement of themselves and their system wh they inform us of rising "Neo-Nazism", in the land in whi they have been masters for eight years!

I would be remiss in my duty, if I neglected herein to stre the expellee matters, both because of the expellees and of t native western German population which must in some mea ure support them IF McCLOY, REBER, CONANT AND OTHE OF THE U S BUREAUCRACY WERE REALLY INTERESTED GERMAN AFFAIRS, THEY WOULD HAVE BENT THEIR E FORTS IN THE DIRECTION OF A SOLUTION TO THE EXPE LEE QUESTION — instead of looking in the closets and und the beds for Nazis" We might pardon them their intellectu bankruptcy, but not their criminal indifference and ill-w OUR ORGANIZATION WILL PROPOSE A PARTIAL REMEI FOR THE EXPELLEE PROBLEM IN THE NEAR FUTU WHETHER YOU AND YOUR BOSSES IN WASHINGTON GI IT CONSIDERATION OR NOT

And as I sympathize with the expellees and protest **the a regard of their just claims** and the CONSPIRACY OF SILEN surrounding some, I must express profound sympathy for t great state of Prussia which the ignoble victor **statesmen** history's greatest act of genocide obliterated from the map Europe - the while they now gladly avail themselves of [illegible] of the Prussian military tradition IT WAS PRUSS STANDING ON THE BORDERS OF ASIA, WHICH BY EXISTENCE ALONE, GUARANTEED THE WESTERN NATIO THEIR EASY WAY OF LIFE WHEREBY THEY COULD CO QUER AND PLUNDER THE RICHES OF THE WORLD Dur the American Revolution a great Prussian king allowed use of the port of Danzig as a base for the American navy 1945 we Americans paid back our debt to Danzig (!) — agreeing to its depopulation and de-Germanization, which an American I am ashamed to admit

I bring out this point, even though my ancestors hail lar ly from Bavaria I know that some Bavarians find it disagre able to accommodate so many Prussians and other expelle in their land, but they should be reminded how much bet they fared since the collapse in 1945 than nearly all other G mans I personally felt from the very beginning that there w less to fear over how Bavarians would be treated, inasmuch I knew that the shrewd American political leadership wou spare the more democratic Germans and that it would nat ally regard Bavaria as a democratic country because of beautiful scenery, its good beer and its Gemuethchkeit

In the expellee matter I am reminded of **how little you a interested in bringing German problems to the attention of t American public**, even though you are greatly interested good relations between yourself and the U S administrati Far more important than signing unilateral pacts without co sideration for your people and more important than maki publicity for U S officialdom's political whims among t German people would be a publicity campaign to enlight the American people on German problems NOT 1 IN EDUCATED AMERICANS CAN DEFINE, EVEN AT THIS DA WHAT THE WORD 'EXPELLEE" MEANS!

Recently an agent of the American secret police (F B whose assignment it is to investigate dangerous Ger

Americans visited me and in the course of two hours' weighty discussion interrupted me with the remark that he heard me repeatedly employ a term of which he did not know the meaning 'WHAT IS AN EXPELLEE'? THE FBI MAN ASKED A typical American question today THIS AGENT OF U S OFFICIALDOM IN GERMAN AFFAIRS NEVER KNEW OF THE EXPELLEES AND THEIR STORY and was delighted to receive from me columes of literature on the subject WHERE IS THE BONN GOVERNMENT S DIPLOMACY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS WORK IN AMERICA? - particularly in view of the fact that your government has just signed away all of western Germany to the U S bureaucrats

Our attitude is representative of that of a good part of the American people We personally are obviously not of the ruling clique in America Again how close is this ruling group in our national life to you Germans? WHEN HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE SUBJECT OF THE EXPELLEES, OR OF THE DISMANTLING OF GERMAN FACTORIES, FOR EXAMPLE DISCUSSED IN THE THOUSANDS OF U S RADIO AND TELEMEETINGS IN NEW YORK? HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF GERMAN VIEWPOINTS BEING GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD IN SUCH SURROUNDINGS? HAS LIFE MAGAZINE EVER PRESENTED THESE ISSUES? These Americans are your friends, Mr Chancellor, not ours I have seen German traitors brought to U S microphones to tell us that France should have the Saar territory or to poll-parrot some official line in US interviews", but never is an important German issue fully bought out and discussed in these surroundings

And from the U S official side what is done? Quite characteristically, Eisenhower appoints an international banker as ambassador to Britain, a suspected parlor pink as ambassador to Soviet Russia, and to Germany — the president of German Ruhrling-Harvard University, who helped the U S into the second World War and who from this side encouraged dismantling of the German factories This dangerous man and I suggest that your police arrest him immediately

Dr James Bryant Conant has recently arrived in Germany The appointment of Conant as U S High Commissioner in Germany would be tantamount to appointing the eminent pro-German apologists, Prof Austin J App or Rev Dr Ludwig Fritsch as ambassador to Britain, or, even more so to appointing the leading U S anti Semites, Gerald L K Smith, Conde McGinley or James H Madole, as ambassador to Israel Or to appointing the isolationist, publisher Mrs Lyrl Clark van Hyning, as delegate to the U N

AS THIS IS WRITTEN A VENERABLE ELDERLY PRIEST, NOW A U S CITIZEN, THE REV DR EMANUEL J REICHENBERGER KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE 'GODFATHER OF THE EXPELLEES', IS AT THE AUSTRIAN-GERMAN BORDER AND IS DENIED ENTRY INTO GERMANY, THE LAND OF HIS BIRTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH A COMMON PLAN OF TRICKERY BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR WASHINGTON BOSSES THE U S STATE DEPARTMENT BARS FATHER REICHENBERGER'S ENTRY INTO GERMANY NOW WHILE A YEAR AGO AT THE SAME BORDER IT WAS YOUR GOVERNMENT WHICH REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO ENTER, **THUS COMPLETELY GIVING THE LIE TO THE BONN GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM THAT IT IS SOVEREIGN.**

WE, WHO FROM THE FIRST POST WAR DAYS, DID OUR UTMOST IN FOREIGN LANDS TO DEFEND GERMANY'S HONOR AND TO STOP THE PLANNED EXTERMINATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, ARE NOW ACCUSTOMED TO THIS TYPE OF TREATMENT BY YOUR REGIME, IN CONNIVANCE WITH THE SAME FOREIGN CRIMINALS WHOM WE FROM THE FIRST OPPOSED

Inasmuch as Germany is crawling with U S bureaucratic hoe and roaches, can't something different from the U S A also be shown the German people?

I Do not think, Mr Chancellor, that we are encouraging the overthrow of your regime by force But we do encourage voting you out of office assuming that there are valid elections in western Germany In studying your regime we are put to wondering why certain Germans ever did away with Walter Rathenau I certainly intend no compliment here for the Weimar period rulers, but in comparison with you Rathenau could be rated an outstanding German patriot

When I write thus to you I am really not attempting to stir up a foreign statesman against the U S government for you, Mr Chancellor, are really the head of a department of the U S government and when I speak to you it is as if I were talking, for example, to the U S Secretary of Commerce or a U S cabinet officer As I have set forth in a legal action against the U S government on a German matter, THE DE JURE GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD BE FUNCTIONING UNDER THE WEIMAR CONSTITUTION, WHILE THE DE FACTO GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY IS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY THE COMBINED ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONS AND A SUBORDINATE BRANCH THEREOF WHICH SHARES SOME OF THEIR FUNCTIONS AND WHICH CALLS ITSELF THE GOVERMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN YOU AND EISENHOWER IS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION AND ITSELF

It is not up to the American citizen or to the German citizen to prove that he is loyal to Eisenhower or to you, respectively, RATHER IT IS UP TO EISENHOWER AND TO YOU TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE LOYAL TO YOUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

You might take this letter, which I write as a humble contribution to German reeducation , and which is directed against the Eisenhower administration and you, as in the spirit of a loyal opposition' I, nevertheless, stress the necessity for freedom of speech in western Germany and WE ARE PREPARED TO MEET YOU, MR CHANCELLOR, OR YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN AN OPEN DEBATE ON ANY OF THE ISSUES PRESENTED HEREIN I DEMAND THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS NOT NECESSARILY SYMPATHETIC TO THE U S REGIME AND TO YOU, PERSONS WHO ARE WELL INFORMED IN THESE MATTERS AND PROVEN FRIENDS OF GERMANY,— BE INVITED TO TESTIFY AND GIVE THEIR OPINIONS BEFORE COMMITTEES OF THE BUNDESTAG AND BUNDESRAT ON THESE VARIOUS QUESTIONS The Parliament should seek the opinions of Americans who think differently and not only those who speak the official line

We in the western world have benefited much from German talents, inventions and contributions to human progress Our comfortable way of life in the United States is in no small part due to German contributions and I might here include the benefits we reaped when according to the orders of Bernard Baruch 20,000 TONS OF DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL relating to German patents were seized in Germany after the Second World War and SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES The world has profited vastly from German toil and ingenuity What amazes me, even as an American, is HOW LITTLE BENEFIT YOU GERMANS IN YOUR 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY HAVE DERIVED FOR YOURSELVES FROM THE FRUITS OF YOUR OWN ENERGIES, LABOR AND GENIUS!

In your regime as well as in its policies, Mr Chancellor, I see only a continuation of the dismal history of wasted German energies, of a regime which knows only half measure solutions, die kleindeutsche Loesung Poor Germany! The Saar territory was lost in favor of France last year because of a lack of a symbol of German power at Bonn So little inspiring is your leadership! Where has the Staatsbohelt—the majesty of the German State—remained? Where is the spirit which once shook the entire world?

EDWARD A FLECKENSTEIN,
President of the Voters Alliance
P O Box 41
New York 28, N Y U.S.A

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-22853) (105-11215) DATE: 11/30/53

FROM :

SUBJECT: SAC, NEWARK (105-1163) CONFIDENTIAL

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE
IS - X

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Newark 10/14/53
Reports of SA [redacted] dated 10/29 and 11/10/53, at New York

b7C

Rebulet stated that the Bureau desired that [redacted] be interviewed regarding his knowledge of Neo-Nazi activities in the United States.

Re New York report dated 10/29/53 is a closing report.

Reference New York report dated 11/10/53, entitled "Voters Alliance For Americans of German Ancestry" sets out a lead for Newark to report any activities of [redacted] in connection with that organization.

The Newark Office is therefore placing captioned case in a closed status and will report the results of interview with [redacted] under BuFile 105-11215, New York File 105-1174, Newark File 97-134, entitled "Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry - IS-GE".

CC: NEW YORK (105-1174) (105-6071)
NK 97-134

BFJ:hds

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FD-72
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO FPG b7C

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	11/10/53	9/14,23,30 10/1,2,5-8,13,16,21,22,26-28/53	[redacted]

TITLE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

DECLASSIFIED BY 4236 WLS/lhs
ON 10/15/97
96-392

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] subject organization, engaged in political activity for Neo-Nazi groups while in Germany in the summer of 1953. [redacted] was ordered out of Germany by United States authorities for meddling in politics of a foreign nation. Informants state FREDERICK WEISS helped finance [redacted] German tour and received reports from [redacted] regarding his activities there. Informants state that the VAAGA holds periodic meetings at the Cafe Rheinland, NYC, but is a small inconsequental group which is not representative of the German-Americans in NYC.

b2
b7C
b7D

cc NR, NY 105,125
11-20-53-1 mw

- P. 2 -

DETAILS: This investigation is reopened on information furnished by [redacted] of known reliability, that [redacted] in the name of the captioned organization, actively engaged in support of Neo-Nazi groups in Germany during the summer of 1953

The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry will hereinafter be referred to in this report as the VAAGA.

A. Origin, Scope and General Activities of the VAAGA

[redacted] of known reliability, furnished the following information concerning the subject organization and [redacted]

He stated that [redacted] of the subject organiza-

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WFO
INFORMANT

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tion since he was elected to that position in about 1948. The Informant stated that this group has not been very active and consists of a small membership of German-Americans in the Yorkville Section of New York City He stated that in May 1953 [redacted] went to Germany and travelled extensively in Germany.

While in Germany, [redacted] travelled extensively and made speeches in behalf of Neo-Nazi elements. [redacted] represented himself as spokesman for the subject organization and inferred that this organization was a very large and powerful group of German-Americans in the United States.

This Informant stated that the "New York Times," dated July 20, 1953 carried an article under the headline "New German Party Set Up by Neo-Nazi" which stated that 620 delegates representing 32 Neo-Nazi splinter groups, met at Mannheim, Germany, and founded the National Rally One of the speakers at this rally was [redacted] who stated that the real friends of the Germans in the United States are Senators MC CARTHY, JENNER and DIRKSEN, and that "democracy is a glorification of mediocrity." b7C b7D b2

This Informant also provided a poster which he had received from Germany advertising a rally to be held in Rothenburg, Germany, on June 26, 1953, in which [redacted] was advertised as a speaker who was an energetic opponent of the Morgenthau Plan. This Informant pointed out that in all the publicity concerning [redacted] in Germany it was emphasized that he was speaking as [redacted] the VAAGA.

The "New York Times," dated August 9, 1953 carried the story that EDWARD A. FLECKENSTEIN, President of the VAAGA, had been ordered out of Germany by United States officials when German officials objected to his meddling in the politics of a foreign nation

[redacted] further stated that periodic meetings of the VAAGA have been held at the Cafe Rheinland, 220 East 86th Street, New York City. He said that attendance at these meetings rarely exceeds twenty persons and [redacted] usually presides. He stated that upon [redacted] return from Germany, a meeting of the subject organization was held on September 14, 1953 where [redacted] spoke at length concerning his trip to Germany. The Informant said that many persons in attendance, who had been members of the VAAGA, were irate because the VAAGA had been linked with

[redacted] activities in Germany He said that many of these persons indicated that they would resign from the organization because of this unfavorable publicity. The Informant observed that due to this unfavorable publicity the actual membership of the subject organization would probably not exceed more than six or eight persons.

[redacted] also stated that a letter had been written by [redacted] the Federal Republic of Germany, on behalf of the VAAGA, which was dated June 1, 1953, and severely criticized the Adenauer government and cited twenty three reasons why they should not ratify the Allied Peace Contract and the European Defense Treaty These statements were anti-American in character and made a strong appeal for a revival of the German nationalism. The Informant stated that this letter in printed form was distributed in New York City by the National Renaissance Party.

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[redacted] characterized the National Renaissance Party as a Neo-Nazi anti-Semitic group headed by [redacted] in New York City. He further stated that [redacted] took several thousand copies of this letter to Germany to be distributed there but it is not certain if they were actually distributed.

This Informant, however, furnished a letter dated June 15, 1953 written by [redacted] from Germany to [redacted], a printer in New York City, in which [redacted] requested [redacted] to make an additional 1,000 copies of the English language introduction to the [redacted] letter mentioned above, and also "prepare the plate " This presumably referred to a printing plate for a reproduction of the letter in the German language. [redacted] instructed [redacted] to deliver this material to FREDERICK WEISS, who would pay for it.

[redacted] further advised that the "National Renaissance Bulletin," dated July 1953, which he termed the official organ of the National Renaissance Party, carried a story concerning FLECKENSTEIN'S ouster from Germany. This article defended FLECKENSTEIN'S right to speak as a private citizen and criticized the government's action toward him.

[redacted] stated that in addition to paying for the printing costs of the [redacted] letter, FREDERICK WEISS had also sent $500 to [redacted] in Germany to help pay his expenses there. This Informant characterized WEISS as a German national who ap-

pears to be behind all Neo-Nazi activity in New York City and is owner of the LeBlanc Publishing Company, which distributes anti-Semitic literature. The Informant added that WEISS had stated he had received at least 27 letters from [redacted] while he was in Germany concerning his operations there. WEISS also had stated that he had given [redacted] letters of introduction to many important persons engaged in national socialism in Germany. WEISS had received letters from some of these contacts and their evaluation of [redacted] conduct in Germany was that he was completely ignorant of German affairs, and that the only value attached to his appearance was that he was an American lawyer openly backing their cause These sources told WEISS that people in Germany are aware that the VAAGA is of little consequence. b2 b7C

This Informant stated that upon [redacted] return from Germany, he indicated that he would go immediately to WEISS for a conference in order to plan "further action." b7D

[redacted] summarized the activities of the VAAGA and [redacted] as follows.

He said that [redacted] is a known homosexual, and that most people consider him slightly demented. Hence any activity he engages in will not get public support to any extent He said that the VAAGA is a very small group of German-Americans, whose principal theme is anti-Semitism and they are of no consequence and do not represent the German-Americans in New York City

[redacted] of unknown reliability, but who is well acquainted with [redacted] and his activities in connection with the VAAGA, furnished the following information in September 1953:

This Informant stated that he believed it is [redacted] desire to unify all German-American groups in the United States under his leadership, and that he has been using his name [redacted] the VAAGA to obtain publicity He stated, however, that the real power behind the VAAGA is Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] who have controlled this organization for many years, and who fixed the election in which [redacted] was placed [redacted] so that the then president, one O. A. TITTMAN, is deposed. The Informant stated that the VAAGA has no legitimate purpose but is used by the [redacted] to advance their own interests. He explained that the [redacted]

86th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, which has long been notorious for its sale of anti-Semitic literature He said that the [redacted] use the subject organization to promote anti-Semitism and the sale of their anti-Semitic literature.

The Informant estimated the membership of the VAAGA to be about fifteen and added that even some of these people were contemplating resigning because of the unfavorable publicity connected with [redacted] recent trip to Germany. He stated that [redacted] had left the United States in May 1953 and toured Germany making speeches in behalf of the socialist parties of Germany. He stated this trip was partially financed by FREDERICK WEISS, and that [redacted] reported regularly on his activities in letters to WEISS. b2 b7C

This Informant stated that [redacted] had requested money from WEISS while he was in Germany. He said that WEISS had sent a money order for $500 to [redacted] but because [redacted] was ordered to leave Germany, it arrived too late for him to get it. The Informant stated that he does not believe that [redacted] was able to obtain this money order after he returned, but believes that it was returned to WEISS. b7D

This Informant characterized [redacted] as a psychopathic liar and stated that he knew [redacted] to be a sex deviate. He said that he did not believe [redacted] would be able to achieve any substantial success in his efforts to organize a strong Neo-Nazi group in this country. He further stated that he did not believe [redacted] intended to use the subject organization for his efforts in unifying German-Americans in the United States and termed the VAAGA a small group of nondescript characters who expoused anti-Semitism.

[redacted] stated that the "New York Staats Zeitung," a German language newspaper published in New York, dated August 23, 1953, carried an article which greatly criticized EDWARD FLECKENSTEIN and stated that he is not and never has been a leader of the German-Americans in the United States. It stated that he does represent a group known as the Voters Alliance, but that the membership of this group is probably less than a hundred persons.

[redacted] of known reliability, stated in June 1953 that the "Staats Zeitung" had received a letter from FREDERICK WEISS in which WEISS enclosed [redacted] letter to [redacted]

[redacted] and asked "Why do you not reprint this? [redacted] is now in Germany distributing 10,000 copies to the press." [redacted] further advised that so far as he knew, [redacted] is a "crackpot" lawyer, who is continually attempting to stir up trouble in Yorkville, and that the VAAGA is a small group of anti-Semitic Germans in Yorkville

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B. Individuals Connected with the VAAGA

The following individuals are believed by Informants to be the principal members of the subject organization:

[redacted]

Information concerning [redacted] as provided by [redacted] is set out in Section A of this report.

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] in Yorkville since 1940 which is notorious for its sale of anti-Semitic literature He said that [redacted] has been the key figure in the VAAGA for many years and has used it for his own purposes in promoting anti-Semitism

Comments of [redacted] concerning [redacted] are contained in Section A of this report

[redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was a social and political associate of [redacted] had encouraged him to work in behalf of the VAAGA. He said that [redacted] had been used in connection with work on publications distributed by the VAAGA in the past. He said that [redacted] was very pro-English and pro-Nazi and had formerly worked for the British Library of Information in New York City. He stated that [redacted] had been fired from this position because he was believed to have leaked information which this office had obtained The Informant stated he believed [redacted] had given confidential information to [redacted] regarding the war crimes cases in Germany, and that poss[illegible]y he used office equipment and supplies of the British Library of Information for work in connection with the VAAGA. The

Informant stated further that [redacted] was a sex deviate [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] is presently the secretary of the VAAGA and has been associated with this group for a long time. The Informant stated that [redacted] did not appear to be a leader or an influential member of the group but merely carries out directions and performs secretarial duties. b2 b7C b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] of known reliability, furnished a copy of a letter dated June 25, 1953 from Alzenan, Germany, and signed by [redacted] which was a report on [redacted] activities in Germany. The Informant said that [redacted] advised in the letter that whereas [redacted] was vice president of the VAAGA, he was entitled to this report.

- F -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of source	Date of activity and / or description of information	Date received	Agent to whom furnished	File number where located
[redacted]	1952-1953	10/27/53	SA [redacted]	instant report
[redacted]	1952-1953	9/29/53	SA [redacted]	instant report
[redacted]	June 1953	6/24/53	SA [redacted]	97-1249-15
[redacted]	6/25/53	6/25/53	[redacted]	105-1174-1[illegible]6

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LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D. C.

Will contact the State Department and ascertain the

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

LEADS (Cont'd)

circumstances surrounding [redacted] departure from Germany

b7C

NEWARK

At Newark, New Jersey

Will report any activities of [redacted] in connection with the subject organization.

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to contact Informants regarding the activities of the subject organization

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1 — CASE ORIGINATED AT: NEW YORK — CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK	DEC 3 0 1953	12/15/53	[redacted]

TITLE: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that captioned organization is presently inactive with the exception of a Christmas Party planned for December 19, 1953, at Mozart Hall, 328 East 86th St., N. Y. C. Officers of organization set out. According to [redacted] of the National Renaissance Party (NRP) plans to leave New York City for unknown city in the South. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is now real leader of NRP. [redacted] stated that [redacted] the captioned organization has tentatively set up a small organization of "intellectuals" as a discussion group and in order to participate in politics by furthering the cause of the Republican candidates, possibly to be called "Americans Rally." [redacted]

New Jersey C - Germany - N.Y. Mass

DETAILS: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY

The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry will be referred to in this report as the VAAGA, and the National Renaissance Party will be referred to as the NRP.

ENCL

Newark Confidential Informant [redacted] of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, was interviewed by SA [redacted] and the writer on December 15, 1953, at which time he furnished information concerning the VAAGA and the NRP. According to [redacted] the officers of the captioned organization are President [redacted] New Jersey, Vice President [redacted] Secretary [redacted] Treasurer [redacted] (recently resigned

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JAN 1954

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JAN 19 1954

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CONFIDENTIAL

from organization), Present Treasurer [redacted] The Board of Directors is composed of the above officers and [redacted] (no relation to [redacted]. According to [redacted] the organization no longer has membership dues, operating on a donation basis alone; further, that he estimated that the organization has approximately one hundred members.

[redacted] advised that since [redacted] visit to and expulsion from Germany in August, 1953, there has been only one meeting of captioned organization and that there are no plans at present for having any business meetings in the near future. [redacted] stated that invitations had been sent out for a Christmas party to be held Saturday evening, December 19 at 8:30 p.m. at Mozart Hall, 328 East 86th St., New York City, third floor; further that this party would be exclusively for entertainment with color slides of Germany to be shown with refreshments. b2

According to [redacted] so much unfavorable publicity has been generated recently especially by the activities of the NRP, that the VAAGA was unable to hold its annual Christmas party at the Cafe Rheinland, as it customarily did. b7C b7D

September 11, 1953, according to [redacted] the VAAGA held its first meeting at the Cafe Rheinland after [redacted] return to the United States from Germany. About one-half hour before the meeting was scheduled to be concluded, two persons, dressed in pseudo-Nazi Storm Troopers' uniforms and a girl dressed in the female counterpart of these uniforms, entered the meeting room. [redacted] stated that the two men were [redacted] and the woman's name was [redacted] according to [redacted] the two men proceeded to the rostrum where [redacted] was speaking, placing themselves one on each side, at which time the girl started to take pictures. At this point, [redacted] forcibly removed the camera from the girl's possession. [redacted] stated that these three persons were members of the NRP and that the above actions were part of the plan conceived and attempted by [redacted] to involve [redacted] and the VAAGA with the adverse publicity which has been received by the NRP due to its extreme anti-Semitic stand.

NATIONAL RENAISSANCE PARTY

[redacted] advised that the NRP has been headed by [redacted] who originally organized the party. [redacted] is characterized by [redacted]

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being mentally unstable, a coward who has no will whatsoever of his own; further, that in the Spring of 1953, the NRP had been infiltrated by two elements which [redacted] personally believes to be partially Communist and partially agents for the Anti-Nazi League and the Anti-Defamation League. Among these there are [redacted] true name believed to be [redacted] stated that he believed the above persons to be either Communists or Communist sympathizers. The other element included [redacted] whom [redacted] stated that he believes to be an agent for the Anti-Nazi League, which is [redacted] also a [redacted] of Brooklyn, New York. [redacted] stated that [redacted] had attempted unsuccessfully in 1951 and 1952, to persuade [redacted] to unite his organization with [redacted]

According to [redacted] FREDERICK C. F. WEISS is an alien German, who owns an apartment house in White Plains, New York, and a farm in Middletown, New York; further, that WEISS is practically a senile old man now, who loves to write and who is unable to get anyone to publish his writings. For this reason, according to [redacted] WEISS has consistently donated money to [redacted] inasmuch as [redacted] would print anything and everything which WEISS prepared; further, that in view of the extremely adverse publicity which has been received by the NRP recently, that within the past two weeks, WEISS has ordered [redacted] to cease holding NRP meetings. However, [redacted] stated that [redacted] has almost completely taken over the leadership of the NRP, ousting [redacted] in the process, and that he understands that [redacted] plans to leave New York City for some unknown city in the South. [redacted] stated that he had been advised of the above information by [redacted] Queens, Long Island, New York. [redacted] stated that he believes [redacted] true name is [redacted] as he is a Latvian by birth.

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[redacted] furnished a mimeographed hand-bill dated December 19, 1953, which states it was issued by [redacted] concerning an answer to an article published by the "A.D.L. Bulletin", an organ of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. [redacted] stated that even though this hand-bill reflects the signature of [redacted] he believes it to be a forgery and that it was really signed by [redacted]

[redacted] furnished the following information concerning persons as listed:

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NY Germany

FREDERICK C. F. WEISS

[redacted] was introduced to WEISS by [redacted] of a newspaper "Common Sense" published in Union, New Jersey, and allegedly extremely anti-Semitic. According to [redacted] WEISS and [redacted] felt themselves to be of a similar school of thought intellectually and for that reason, became closely associated. [redacted] stated this was not due to a complete meeting of minds, but due to the fact that each felt that by furnishing one another information and working together that more could be accomplished in the long run. [redacted] stated, however, that [redacted] has recently completely broken with WEISS. According to [redacted] WEISS has never made a donation of any sizable amount to either [redacted] or the VAAGA.

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[redacted]

[redacted] stated that in his opinion, [redacted] is mentally unstable and actually easily becomes prey to any radical organization; further, that [redacted] has been completely ousted from leadership of the NRP by [redacted] and is reported to be planning to move to the South.

[redacted]

According to [redacted] name is believed to be [redacted] a Puerto Rican; further, that he believes [redacted] to be a Communist, but that he has no definite evidence upon which to base this conclusion. Mainly, this conclusion is based upon the fact that [redacted] and his associates seem to be working extremely hard in their attempts to involve [redacted] and the VAAGA with the NRP and to create such adverse publicity that all such German type organizations will become smeared as anti-Semitic and anti-United States.

[redacted] stated that to his knowledge, [redacted] has, on several occasions, attempted to more or less blackmail [redacted] into joining his organization with the NRP by such means as telling [redacted] that unless such merger takes place, slanderous statements concerning [redacted] and his associates will be published. [redacted] stated that it is his opinion that [redacted] has possibly sold material concerning himself and the NRP to [redacted] a New York City radio commentator, and to [redacted] of the Anti-Nazi League.

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65[illegible]

[redacted] N J

[redacted] identified [redacted] as a member of the NRP, who is reported to have advocated the extermination of the Jewish people in the United States; further that [redacted] had tried on several occasions to persuade [redacted] to unite with the NRP.

[redacted] N. J.

[redacted] stated that he understands that [redacted] donated $300 to the NRP, of which he is a member and that he believes it is probable that [redacted] is working for the Anti-Nazi League.

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[redacted] N. J.

According to [redacted] the above are members of the NRP and assistants to [redacted].

[redacted]

[redacted] identified [redacted] as a member of the NRP who has recently completely broken with that organization due to the fact that [redacted] states that [redacted] broke into his apartment for some unknown reason.

[redacted]

[redacted] identified [redacted] of the Committee for Freedom from Major General REMER and the American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture. [redacted] states that [redacted] activities have been definitely brought to a halt; further that [redacted] has absolutely no contact in any manner with [redacted] inasmuch as it is believed by [redacted] that [redacted] has swung to the extreme left again in his political viewpoints. [redacted] attibutes this to the fact that [redacted] has praised VETO MARCANTONIO of the American Labor Party, whom [redacted] believes to be either a Communist or a Communist sympathizer; further, according to [redacted] went to the Anti-Nazi League around the first of November, 1953, and offered to furnish that organization with complete detailed information in his possession for the sum of $10,000. [redacted] stated that he had received this information from [redacted] and that he understood [redacted] offer had been declined by the Anti-Nazi League. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is a very close friend of [redacted] New York City, who was described by [redacted] as being a "notorious pro-German writer of an extreme nature". According to [redacted] both [redacted] are homosexuals.

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[redacted] was identified by T-1 as being about 25 years of age and the [redacted] for the "Campaignists for Christ the King" a Catholic action group, which is anti-Nazi and anti-Communistic. According to [redacted] was a member of the U. S. Army CIC during the Korean conflict and is almost fanatically religious.

[redacted] described [redacted] as being an innocent dupe of [redacted] who has completely broken with the NRP and who is presently holding meetings of a discussion group nature with other young people, names unknown to [redacted] at his home in [redacted] Queens, New York City.

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[redacted] identified [redacted] as being also an innocent dupe of [redacted] who is from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and who, after working for approximately one year in New York City, has returned to Milwaukee.

[redacted] identified [redacted] as being almost completely a "crackpot". [redacted] stated that [redacted] had on occasions in the past, attempted to persuade [redacted] to issue anti-Semitic statements which he had declined to do; further, that [redacted] had claimed to have been the original founder of the Anti-Nazi League and that he is believed to have once again returned to the philosophy followed by that organization.

[redacted] identified [redacted] as being a very young man from Los Angeles, California, who is in the opinion of [redacted] from hearsay, a "crackpot".

[redacted] advised that [redacted] was of English and Irish descent and had been adopted by the [redacted] family in Boston, Mass. According to [redacted] is publicly known as a homosexual, but that he is received in the higher social circles, having entertained the King and Queen of Greece recently on their visit to Boston; further, that [redacted] was a guest speaker at a rally held by the VAAGA in 1952 and that at that time, he had been made an honorary member of that organization. According to [redacted] the above constitutes the only

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connection of [redacted] with any organizations in New York City; further, that upon [redacted] return from Germany, landing at Westover Air Force Base, Massachusetts, he had been without American funds and had borrowed some money from [redacted] in order to return to his home in Weehawken, New Jersey.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had attended NRP meetings while employed at the British Information Center, New York City; further, that [redacted] was a self-admitted homosexual, which possibly was the reason for his having been discharged from the British Information Center and that he is now employed by a Jewish hospital in the 90th Street section of N. Y. C. According to [redacted] is participating in no political activity of any type, having completely severed his connections with the NRP. b2 b7C b7D

[redacted]

According to [redacted] is the printer for whatever items are released by the VAAGA, having his place of business at Room 605, Kolping House, 165 East 88th St., New York City.

American Rally

[redacted] stated that recently [redacted] has initiated the organization of a small group of intellectuals, which will meet probably in the Larchmont, New York, vicinity, from time to time. According to [redacted] the tentative name of this group is "American Rally". The purpose of this organization will be dual, in that it will be a discussion group and also plans to be active in furthering the political aims of the Republican Party in association with Assistant Attorney General of New York [redacted] Associated with [redacted] in this organization will be [redacted] Larchmont, New York.

[redacted] advised that this organization will also work against the Americans for Democratic Action organization in that area.

White Circle League, Chicago, Illinois

[redacted] advised that it is his understanding that the White Circle League, headed by [redacted] is completely defunct at this time. [redacted] states that he receives information periodically concerning

this organization from [redacted] a truck driver of Boston, Mass., who is periodically in touch with [redacted] in Chicago.

Enclosures to the Bureau: 8

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1 - Photograph of [redacted]
1 - Copy of a pamphlet entitled "Seven Years After the Malmed Trial" by Dr. RUDOLPH AUCHNAUER, Munich, Germany.
3 - Copies of printed hand-bill of newspaper item entitled "FLECKENSTEIN Defends His Stand on United States Prestige Aid in Germany".
3 - Copies, in German, entitled "Die Deutsche Bundestagswahl 1953".

Enclosures to New York: 31

1 - Photograph of [redacted]
1 - Copy of mimeographed hand-bill dated December, 1953, issued by NRP.
4 - Copies of printed hand-bill of newspaper item entitled "FLECKENSTEIN defends His Stand of United States Prestige Aid in Germany".
3 - Copies, in German, entitled "Die Deutsche Bundestagswahl 1953".
5 - Photograph slides in color, re NRP meeting held 87th Street and New York Ave., September 15, 1953, N. Y. C.
5 - Prints, in color, of above slides.
10 - Photographs of NRP personnel.
2 - Invitations to Christmas Party issued by VAGA.

- R U C -

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
[redacted] as per his request.	Information re VARGA and NRP	12/15/53	SAs [redacted]	Instant report

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Copies of this report are being designated for the Boston and Chicago Offices for their information, inasmuch as it mentions persons located in those Field Divisions.

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Newark dated 11/14/53.
Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/10/53 at New York.

Committee for the Preservation of Rights
of the Sentenced in the Malmedy-Case

THIS INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10/15/97 BY 63921

Dear Sir

The Malmedy Case is near to solution There are no convincing reasons left to continue executing sentences which might have been excusable in 1946 during the aftermath of World War II, when Victor's Justice prevailed in Germany.

These sentences have no proper legal basis whatsoever, as a great number of American Lawyers and Ex-Officers — (among them Colonel William M Everett now practicing Law at Atlanta, Georgia) may be able to explain to you, the further witholding of these young Germans from their families in a military prison (Landsberg) constitutes a grave liability for US Defense Policy in Western Germany

The Malmedy Case — more than any other case — preoccupies the minds of many millions of former German officers and men and constitutes a very serious hindrance in the way of full German-American cooperation in building common defense. Several Committees of the US Congress have already tried to dig themselves into this matter which seemed hard for them to believe and to comprehend fully They resulted in reduction of sentences, constituting compromises, not the full restitution of law and justice These compromises are historically outdated to-day, in 1953! The issue is not how many reductions of sentences should be ordered but how legal principles again could be put into their right!

The enclosed leaflet gives you the legal side of the case We do know that you are very busy, but we deem it necessary, for you to read the enclosed leaflet in case you are really interested in winning Germany's World War II Generation over to the American Side.

American Prestige is not involved in the matter — or only to such degree as JUSTICE IN THE MALMEDY CASE will *restitute* American Prestige in the eyes of millions of Germans We hope that statesmanship will prevail in this case — which really constitutes a test case of the relations between the US as leader of the Western World and a regenerated democratic Germany

Respectfully yours

signed Dietrich

PHOTOGR. ATELIER
[redacted]
HEIDELBERG
SOFIENSTR 1 – RUF 3551

b7C

[redacted]

Heidelberg, Germany
8 July 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/16/07 BY 60324 NLS
96392 FBI/DOJ

105-11215-20

New York, den 29ten August 1953

UTSCHE BUNDESTAGSWAHL 1953

...steins Antwort an die New Yorker Staatszeitung:

Auf Veranlassung der Acenauer Regierung er-
schien am 28ten August 195[illegible] in der New Yorker
Staatszeitung ein Angriff gegen mich in einem Sonder-
artikel auf der ersten Seite der Sonntagsausgabe. Ohne
jeden Zweifel sollte mit diesem Angriff gegen mich
die Staatsregierung in aktiver Weise in die bevorste-
hende deutsche Bundestagswahl eingreifen. Dies geht
schon daraus hervor, dass die Staatszeitung 2,000
Exemplare der ersten Seite des betreffenden Sonntags-
blattes auf Luftpostpapier drucken liess, um diesen
Angriffsartikel rechtzeitig der westdeutschen Presse
zu unterbreiten.

[illegible] behauptet, die Staatszeitung,
[illegible]ge Rolle unter dem Deutsch-
[illegible] findet es jedoch fur notig,
[illegible]e ihrer Sonntagsausgabe
[illegible]n mich loszulegen Nicht
[illegible]eitung von meiner an-
[illegible], nachdem sie da-
[illegible] die folg
[illegible] von und [illegible] um

[illegible]e New York Times mich in einem
[illegible]zen versuchte, indem sie mir eine
600,000 zuschob, wie die Morgen-
[illegible], Prevent World War III; es auch tat,
[illegible]etzt die Staatszeitung mich zu treffen,
behauptet, meine Gefolgschaft betrage
[illegible] 100 Mann. Wie viele aufrechte Deutsch-
ner aber meine Gesinnung teilen oder hinter
eben, wird meine Vortragsreise durch die U S A
eisen, die ich noch in diesem Jahre unternehmen
erde.

In Wirklichkeit habe ich mich nie als Vertreter des gesammten Deutschamerikanertums ausgegeben. Vielmehr habe ich meinen Zuhörern in Deutschland immer die traurige politsche Lage der Deutschamerikaner vor Augen gefuhrt und betont, dass es von 20,000 deutschamerikanischen Vereinen kaum 5 gibt die sich politsch betatigen. Leider habe ich bei meinen Vortragen in den zwanzig deutschen Stadten versaumt, meinen Horern klarzumachen, in welchem Masse die New Yorker Staatszeitung zu dieser politschen Lethargie des deutschen Elements beigetragen hat Der rapide Ruckgang an Lesern und Abonnenten der Staatszeitung durfte wohl schlecht anders ausgelegt werden konnen.

So weit hat es die Staatszeitung gebracht, dass ihr Name heute unter den Deutschamerikanern beinahe so unpopular geworden ist, wie der Name Henry Morgenthau. Und so kommt es, dass kaum funf Prozent der Deutschamerikaner die Politik der Staatszeitung fur gutheissen Selbst neueingewanderte Deutsche wenden sich daher mehr und mehr der deutschsprachigen Presse von Chicago, Winona oder anderen Stadten der U S.A. zu, oder ziehen die englischsprachige Presse der Staatszeitung vor.

Ich gehorte nicht immer in das Lager der Gegner der New Yorker Staatszeitung Im Jahre 1949 versuchte Dr. Oberndorf mit mir zusammen zu arbeiten. Zur Forderung einer speziellen Aufgabe brachte mich Dr. Oberndorf damals in Verbindung mit einem Mitglied der bekannten Bankierfamilie Warburg Die Unterredung war geplannt im Buro des Kuhn Loeb Bankhauses Allein diese Tatsche beweisst ausserdem, dass Dr. Oberndorf mich damals keineswegs so "engsturnig" betrachtete, wie er mich jetzt in seinem Leitartikel beschreiben will Ich brach damals diese Verbindungen ab, als mir klar wurde, dass Dr Oberndorf alle meine Bemuhungen, um das amerikanische Volk zum Protest gegen die Demontage deutscher Fabriken aufzurutteln, in seinem Blatt totschwieg

Aus all dem obigen erhellt, dass es den Leitern der Staatszeitung heute schlecht ansteht, mich und die mit mir politsch tatigen Organisationen in den Dreck zu ziehen und als bedeutungslos hinzustellen.

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Sicherlich haben unsere polnischen Freunde, wie Senator Dirksen, Pater Reichenberger, Prof. Austin J. App, im Rahmen unserer hier und in Chicago abgehaltenen politischen Kundgebungen fur das Wohl und das Ansehen des Deutschamerikanertums mehr geleistet als die Vorstandsmitglieder der Staatszeitung, das Leib und Magenblatt der organisierten Schuhplattler, Jodler und Kegelschieber.

Die Adenauer Regierung bildet sich ein, dass sie eine Aussenpolitik hat. In Wirklichkeit aber ist diese keine deutsche Aussenpolitik, sondern nur eine amerikanische militarische Strategie. Wenn ich meinen deutschen Zuhorern dies und anderes klarmachen wollte, wurde ich von Deutschland ausgewiesen. Der Grund war angeblich, dass ich mich in die deutschen inneren Angelegenheiten eingemischt habe. Wahrend seines kurzlichen Aufenthaltes in den Vereinigten Staaten versuchte Dr. Adenauer verschiedene Deutschamerikaner zu bewegen, fur ihn Wahlpropaganda zu machen. Unter diesen Personen befand sich auch ein Mitglied meiner Organisation, der Voters Alliance, mit dem Dr. Adenauer eine personliche Unterredung hatte.

Ein weiterer Grund fur meine Ausweisung war, ich in meinen Reden die Aussering des Vize-

Aufenthalte

in New York im Jahre 19
nunftiger Deutscher wurde
die saarlandische Industrie
stehen muss"

Ich gebe zu, dass Dr Adenauer bedeutend grosseren Einfluss in den Vereinigten Staaten hat als ich. Deshalb halte ich es fur angebracht, dass Manner wie Dr Adenauer und Dr. Blucher endlich mal den deutschen Standpunkt vertreten, wenn sie ins Ausland gehen, anstatt dass diese Aufgabe nur uns schwerkampfenden Deutschfreundlichen zur Last fallt.

Jeder aufrechte Deutsch[illegible]erikaner wird jetzt jetzt klar erkennen, [illegible]ss wenn die politische Gesinnung von M[illegible]nnern, wie Pater Reichenberger und Dr. App, das Deutschtum fördert, die Po[illegible] fur[illegible]render Männer der [illegible] deutschfeindliche [illegible]

EDWARD

PO

Washin[illegible]

Fleckenstein Defends His Stand On U. S. Prestige Aid in Germany

Edward A. Fleckenstein the Weehawken lawyer who was expelled a week ago from Germany for allegedly interfering in the affairs of a foreign government last night asserted in a statement explaining the side of the case that "I did as much to bolster American prestige in Germany as has anyone in recent times."

He added that on the point of whether he was Neo Nazi "the Social Democratic press in Munich wrote me up favorably and indeed several Adenauer papers had previously done the same." He stated further: "Far from looking for a dictatorship I brought completely new ideas to Germany—old-fashioned American Republicanism."

The 32 year old Hudson resident whose family lives at 25 King av. has returned to the United States and is expected to commence further on the case next week. Inquiries from Germany had linked him to the Neo-Fascist movement there. He was sent home on request of German authorities.

In his statement he said: "Press reports on my activities abroad and my expulsion from western Germany compel me to make a statement correcting a number of erroneous impressions as to same.

"I come from a family that always believed privacy and wealth no part of it. Out of deference to my family I have given the Eagle of New Jersey a wide berth with respect to detail of my work and it seems that I have been active everywhere but in New Jersey my native state. It is thus somewhat embarrassing to have the press of several Adenauer papers and pro ruler down the aisle. At Norfolk being my speaking tour with the National Rally was to have ended, and following a temporary expulsion to my legal work, I was preparing to spend 4 weeks speaking before Social Democratic mass rallies. I placed myself at the disposal of the opposition in Germany whether left or right.

As you may guess I belonged to those Americans who followed the late Sen Taft. I for one resented Chancellor Adenauer's support of Eisenhower against Taft in the Republican pre convention campaign last year. I came to Germany and made no secret of the fact that I was going to intervene in the German elections against Adenauer this year and try to warn the voters. I had an archaic politicized dreaming that the German government was to be fortifying with U S internal affairs.

"It has become fashionable in Germany to call persons Neo-Fascist when they do not agree with the Bonn policies just as it is fashionable to call Americans who do not agree with our State Department Isolationists.

Evidently the Adenauer government had something to fear when for 3 weeks it kept on insisting on my ouster from Germany before the coming elections. I did not otherwise than did Clare Booth Luce when she intervened in the Italian elections which took place in a posture paralleling that of Germany. Only Mrs Luce had the backing of the State Department which I did not. On the other hand Mrs. Luce's intervention was regarded among the local populations and was in that respect a reason, which none was not U Secretary of State Dulles has been forced to lose one of his own boons (his latest) from State Department whether they may be in Communist-friendly (for recognition of Red China) than I figured on the basis of my record. I had the right to some free speech abroad.

"Is the National Rally (Germany's leading right wing party) Neo Fascist? The New York Times said so. The same Times about 2 years ago called Prince Lowenstein a Neo-Fascist.

Lowenstein whom I know was a famous religious and political refugee from Hitler who lectured against the Nazis in the Jersey City Jewish Community Center and many other places in this state where he lived during his exile.

"The chairman of the National Rally is the deputy in the Bavarian Parliament, Adolf Haselmeier, a widely known Journalist, orator and parliamentarian. The New Yorker magazine in the 1930s described Haselmeier as the only Journalist in Germany who dared criticize the Hitler regime and he was also well known in Germany at that time as an opponent of the notorious Julius Streicher of the Nuremberg to whose memorial he can attributed.

Never Advocated Violence

I never spoke before a group advocating violence, violence or bigotry. I never spoke against the occupation. In my legal work I spent much time at U S broadcasters in Frankfurt and got along well with many individuals there. I never recommended the withdrawal of the occupation armies, but said the West should pull back 100 miles from the Soviet Zone border and the Soviets would see themselves forced to do the same. I said a common border between West and West should be established so as to avoid another Korea War in Germany.

"I was asked to describe the difference between the democracy in the U S. and that of western Germany. I could only answer that the U S is a republic and the term "democracy" does not exist in our Constitution, nor in the Declaration of Independence, nor in the Gettysburg Address. I said it furthermore is a question whether even Thomas Jefferson was a (small 'd') democrat. For a definition of democracy what better resource had I than to turn to a U S Army manual issued in December 1939 which defined it as 'mobrule.' So it was for the principles of republican government that I spoke in Germany and I shall do so in the future. I am opposed to that form of society wherein irresponsible politicians put the public interest on the auction block—for so many votes.

"I must finally to state that I am no longer attorney for the Kefauver Committee. I am not affiliated in the fact that the name of this committee has appeared in all New York papers in a series of explosive articles beginning last October that one of those series of articles mentions my name. I informed Mr H Keith Thompson of Chatham, N J chairman of the committee that if his committee continued publishing political remarks I would resign as its attorney. I am not a director of the American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture, as one New Jersey newspaper has said. I am merely particular about groups and individuals with whom I allow my name to be associated. I have other comments on U S policies abroad but shall let that go for some further occasion."

HUDSON DISPATCH
Union City, N.J. Front Page
Saturday August 16th, 1953

Fleckenstein

(Continued from Page 1)

my home state getting him or to formalize about me from elsewhere some of which is erroneous.

"I am not the first American attorney expelled from western Germany. I know of another case but the U S consul at Frankfort told me it goes on from time to time. I am probably the first U S citizen to be expelled by the Adenauer government. The U S commission in Germany was at first hesitant to intervene even though my presence there was not too agreeable to certain elements of the U S State Department.

"Since November 1945 when the New U S Speak Never Surrender and I were the 2 speakers at the American Legion's Rally in Chicago I have been receiving invitations to speak at many distant places. In December 1952 I was invited to speak in Paris, while prior to that time I had been invited by a group in Sweden. I did have a standing invitation in Buenos Aires. Because of the many commitments that I knew would accompany a trip to Germany which I put off my trip to Germany until May of this year. On June 8 I spoke before the Society for History and Culture of Duesseldorf Germany and following that I received numerous invitations to appear at meetings and radios. My trip was to have ended with my being guest speaker at Malmoe Sweden next month and with a short visit I wanted to make to Sir James Redmond in London noted authority on international law.

Active as Attorney

"It was as an attorney that I was most active in Germany. I have been engaged in international law because of my German clients and because of an American conscious to speak that was to have brought me to that country later this year. This was a major reason for my title in addition to my wanting to revisit Europe. During the past month I worked largely to assist my President on Munich affair. Politics claimed only a part of my time in fact increasingly less of it in the past month. I spoke before different groups including a farmers convention. I was determined to keep every engagement I had previously agreed upon whether I was arrested or not. It was the Mannheim convention of the National Rally that seemed to have aroused world wide attention in the press. I was not the only foreign guest there. There were representatives of Italian, Dutch, Swedish and other groups.

"There are Neo-Nazi groups in Germany. The backing one is being supported by the British Conservative at the present time. You are probably the first U S newspaper to hear this. The conservative British Government has been aiding the Socialists for some time and it is now also secretly aiding a Neo-Nazi group headed by Fritz Dorls. The name of Dorls is on every U S newspaper file and I need not say who he is. The British motive is to weaken Adenauer and thereby to undermine the United States in European affairs. One must remember that the U S has been building up Germany economically. Germany has now become the leading commercial nation in Europe even as a U S colony. The British naturally fear this competition. For substantiation of what I have said I would refer you to Mr. August Haselmeier, Parliamentary Deputy Munich.

"Despite my ouster from Germany I was treated well over there by the people in general. I did as much to bolster American prestige in Germany as has anyone in recent times. Many Germans came to me in tears and said that they had a much more favorable impression of the United States after hearing me. Far from talking for a dictatorship I brought completely new ideas to Germany. Old fashioned American republicanism. I really everything I did in Germany, on the basis of an article in the N Y World Telegram of Aug 10, 1953, by W. H. Lawrence which emphasizes how the U S is losing ground all over the world. This article as also the speeches of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, is much stronger than any thing I said.

"The German press in Munich acted me for a press conference. This took place at the Parliament where I was in the future to be a guest speaker. Fifteen reporters questioned me for an hour. Certain portions of the German press did not like my remarking them that the U S government was spending astonishing sums this year in the form of 85 million dollars. I told the German press that American politicians and editors are not to well off and have to work for a living.

On "Neo Nazi" Charge

"As to whether I am Neo Nazi the following should suffice. The leader of the Social Democratic Party in Bavaria who also heads the party's faction in the Bavarian Parliament invited me to address a group of the intellectuals and leaders of his party, one of the government parties in Bavaria, but an opposition party nationally. The Social Democratic press in Munich wrote me up favorably, and indeed several Adenauer papers had pro ruler down the aisle. At Norfolk being my speaking tour with the National Rally was to have ended, and following a temporary expulsion to my legal work, I was preparing to spend 4 weeks speaking before Social Democratic mass rallies. I placed myself at the disposal of the opposition in Germany whether left or right.

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JERSEY JOURNAL
Front Page

Fleckenstein Explains Views

Edward A Fleckenstein, Weehawken lawyer claimed today that he did as much to benefit American prestige in Germany as anyone in recent times.

Fleckenstein arrived home this week after being expelled from Germany on the ground that he interfered in the affairs of a foreign government. Today he denied having advocated dictatorship in Germany and instead declared he had preached "old-fashioned American Republicanism."

He accused the British government of supporting the leading Neo-Nazi group in Germany.

He maintained that anti Nazi newspapers including some favorable to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer derided him favorably.

Fleckenstein admitted his opposition to the Adenauer regime largely because of Adenauer's support of Dwight D Eisenhower against the late Robert A Taft for the Republican nomination for president last year. As he may guess he said "I belonged to those Americans who followed the late Senator Taft."

He had no designs for bringing dictatorship here to Germany Fleckenstein said.

"I brought completely new ideas to Germany—old fashioned American Republicanism," he declared.

15 AUGUST 1953

SEVEN YEARS AFTER

THE MALMEDY TRIAL

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM ENDANGERING US PRESTIGE IN EUROPE

by

Dr. Rudolf Aschenauer
Munich

105-11215-20

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This matter is **not** "TOP-SECRET"
It should be made known all over the States!

Excerpts may be used or quoted in the press or in broadcasts only if source is stated · Printed in Germany by Wilh. Friedr. Mayr, Miesbach / Oberbayern.

TRUTH OR CLEVER STRATEGY IN THE CASE OF MALMEDY

Statesmanship and Common Sense –
Wanted on your side of fence –

Will result in many friends –
On the German Side of fence –

If the Diplomats can't act
Should not CONGRESS know the Fact:

The MALMEDY CASE NEEDS YOUR ATTENTION!

40 former German soldiers of the Waffen-SS are at present still serving sentences in Landsberg whose evidentiary basis has been contested since 1946. How these sentences were arrived at is the subject of the Case History which also contains pertinent information about the struggle to reduce the 43 death sentences originally imposed.)*

Today, 7 years after the sentence, it is still necessary to draw the attention of the public to a condition that has become untenable in view of the endeavor to create and maintain a true order of law and justice in the German Federal Republic.

A generally recognized principle of criminal law provides that an accused shall be punished only where his guilt has been proved in a legally proper manner. The General Declaration of Human Rights of Dec. 10, 1948 affirms that principle in Article 11, point 1, as follows:

> *"Everyone charged with a penal offense has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense."*

This principle was not observed during the Malmedy trial. The safeguard necessary for the defense of the accused was by no means secured. That is less the fault of the Dachau judges than of the general directives of the American Military Government that were applicable at the time of the trial. The European Command of the American Armed Forces on November 30, 1945 decreed as follows:

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*) "Der Malmedy Prozess" by Dietrich Ziemssen, a report based on documentary material and personal experiences. 1952. Printed by Josef Deschler, München.

"The purpose of proceedings in Military Government Courts and of the principal enactments enforced by them is the protection of the U.S. Forces in occupation and the advancement of the political, military and administrative objectives declared by the Control Council and the Theater Commander. All enactments will therefore be interpreted broadly and in accordance with their obvious intention. Proceedings will be conducted with the view to the attainment of this purpose to the fullest possible extent. Technical and legalistic viewpoints will not be allowed to interfere with such a result."

This general directive permitted the judges of the Malmedy trial to dispense with those strict rules of evidence which are otherwise recognized as an outstanding feature of American criminal procedural law to be observed in the interest of the accused. Consequently, the judges were authorized to admit not only the testimony of co-defendants as full evidence; they were even permitted to base their verdict on hearsay testimony, on unsigned documents, on retracted testimony etc. Moreover, they were permitted to ignore the rebuttal evidence of the defense.

Mr. Poullada, an American who participated in war crimes trials as prosecutor and official defense counsel, blandly acknowledges these serious defects. He wrote on Oct. 2, 1948, in "The Evening Standard" as follows:

"The rules of procedure followed by these courts were generally in compliance with the directives for courts martial except that practically all safeguards and guarantees enjoyed by an accused in court martial proceedings, had been abolished or limited to such an extent that they were useless." (retranslated)

Thus, the Malmedy trial too was conducted in a manner in no way compatible with the requirements that must be insisted upon in criminal evidence.

The fact that the case was heard without proper evidence is the chief argument in challenging the legality of the Malmedy sentences. Decisive in this trial was not the problem of superior orders which constituted the principal point in other so-called war crimes cases. The individual defendants of the Malmedy case did not as a rule defend themselves with the argument that, having committed some acts considered to be in violation of the laws and usages of war, they did so upon orders of their superiors and were not criminally liable on that ground,

no, the soldiers accused and convicted in the Malmedy case assert:

"We never committed the acts for which we were sentenced by the court."

"The verdicts rendered against us were based on wholly insufficient evidence; what evidence there was has generally been obtained by unlawful methods. Clear rebuttal evidence was left unconsidered."

It is not a question of achieving clemency actions for lawfully convicted persons. It would be wrong to assume that these sentenced persons actually committed the act of killing prisoners of war and civilians, which charge has been raised, and then to argue that these acts might be excusable to some extent in view of the particular circumstances of embittered and desperate fighting that was going on at that time.

No indeed, the points at issue since 1946 have been obvious procedural violations of the basic principles of criminal law the consequences of which, being still effective at the present time, constitute grave injustices. To bring relief from such injustices is not a question of magnanimous acts of clemency but most clearly a demand of justice.

DATA ON THE CASE HISTORY

December 16, 1944	Start of the "Battle of the Bulge" by the 6th German Army with the Armored Task Force Peiper of the 1st SS Arm. Div. "LAH" as the foremost combat unit.
December 17, 1944	"Crossroads incident" – south of Malmedy, later termed "Malmedy massacre".
Summer 1945 until April 1946	Pre-trial investigation against approx. 1100 members of the 1st SS Armored Division.
April 11, 1946	Serving of a uniform charge upon 74 prisoners held in pre-trial confinement.
May 9, 1946	Cancellation of the prisoner-of-war status for 74 accused and change-over to status of civilian internees.
May 16, 1946 to July 16, 1946	Trial in the General Military Government Court in the Concentration Camp Dachau.
July 15, 1946	Separation of the case of one accused of French nationality, prosecution of which was later discontinued by French judiciary, as prosecution evidence in Malmedy trial was not recognized as valid.
July 16, 1946	Sentencing of 73 accused: 43 death sentences 22 life sentences 8 sentences of 10, 15 and 20 years of imprisonment
March 20, 1948	General Clay as convening authority

confirms:	reduces:	reverses:
death sentences 12	27	4
life sentences 2	12	8
10–20 years imprisonment 5	2	1

April 10, 1948	Release from confinment of the 13 prisoners whose sentences had been reversed.

May 18, 1948	General Clay orders execution of the 12 confirmed death sentences for May 20th.
May 19, 1948	Secretary for the Army Royall orders stay of execution.
September 1948	Justice Simpson recommends commutation of the 12 death sentences.
April 1949	General Clay reaffirms 6 death sentences and commutes 6 to life imprisonment.
January 31, 1951	General Handy commutes the remaining 6 death sentences.
August 1951	The Modification Board causes 31 sentences to be reduced. Accordingly, the following sentences still stand as of
November 1953	13 life sentences 6 sentences of 25 years imprisonment 11 sentences of 20 years imprisonment 1 sentence of 18 years imprisonment 8 sentences of 15 years imprisonment 1 sentence of 12 years imprisonment 13 prisoners including 4 who had been sentenced to death were released in April 1948. 1 prisoner died at the age of 22 in August 1948 in Landsberg. 19 prisoners were released upon completion of their sentences, good conduct time being deducted (1/3 of the time to be served).

Table of the Malmedy sentences as they stood in the respective periods:

	1946–48	1948–49	1949–51	since 1951
Death sentences	43	12	6	—
Life sentences	22	13	19	13
20–25 years	2	13	13	18
12–18 years	1	15	14	9
7–10 years	5	7	7	—
	73	60	59	40

The following Malmedy prisoners are still held in confinement as of November 1953:

(listed according to the sentences as they stood since September 1, 1951, stated in brackets: the sentence as of 1948/49 and the originally imposed sentence of 1946)

No.	Name	Rank	Age Dec. 1944	Sentence*)
1.	Berain Valentin	T. Sgt.	23	L (death)
2.	Bode Friedel	Sgt.	22	L (death)
3.	Diefental Josef	Maj.	29	L (death)
4.	Huber Hubert	T. Sgt.	26	L (death)
5.	Peiper Joachim	Col.	29	L (death)
6.	Zwigart Paul	Sgt.	22	L (death)
7.	Briesemeister Kurt	Sgt.	22	L (death)
8.	Christ Friedrich	1st Lt.	24	L (L – death)
9.	Kühn Werner	2nd Lt.	24	L (L – death)
10.	Ochmann Paul	T. Sgt.	30	L (L – death)
11.	Preuss Georg	Capt.	24	L (L – death)
12.	Rumpf Erich	1st Lt.	23	L (L – death)
13.	Sievers Franz	1st Lt.	29	L (L – death)
14.	Dietrich Sepp	Col. Gen.	52	25 (L – L)
15.	Goldschmidt Ernst	Sgt.	24	25 (L – death)
16.	Hammerer Max	Cpl.	19	25 (L – death)
17.	Schäfer Willy	T. Sgt.	23	25 (L – death)
18.	Siegmund Oswald	Sgt.	22	25 (L – death)
19.	Sickel Kurt (M. D.)	Staff Surg. Maj.	37	25 (L – death)
20.	von Chamier Willy	Sgt.	29	20 (L – L)
21.	Flebs Georg	Pfc.	22	20 (L – death)
22.	Hennecke Hans	2nd Lt.	22	20 (L – death)
23.	Rau Theodor	Cpl.	26	20 (L – death)
24.	Rehagel Heinz	2nd Lt.	23	20 (25 – death)
25.	Schwambach Rudolf	Sgt.	24	20 (L – death)
26.	Sprenger Gustav	Pfc.	18	20 (L – death)

No.	Name	Rank	Age Dec. 1944	Sentence*)
27.	Hofmann Joachim	Pfc.	18	20 (20 – death)
28.	Jäckel Siegfried	Pfc.	18	20 (20 – death)
29.	Kies Friedel	Pfc.	18	20 (20 – death)
30.	Siptrott Hans	1st Sgt.	25	20 (20 – death)
31.	Tonk August	1st Sgt.	33	15 (L – death)
32.	Priess Hermann	Lt. Gen.	44	18 (20 – 20)
33.	Klingelhöfer Oskar	Capt.	27	15 (20 – death)
34.	Neve Gustav	Pfc.	19	15 (20 – death)
35.	Rodenburg Axel	Cpl.	19	15 (25 – death)
36.	Weiss Günther	Pfc.	19	15 (25 – death)
37.	Rieder Max	Pfc.	20	15 (15 – death)
38.	Stickel Heinz	Pfc.	19	15 (15 – death)
39.	Wasenberger Johann	Pfc.	18	15 (15 – L)
40.	Knittel Gustav	Maj.	30	12 (15 – L)

*) death = death sentence, L. = life imprisonment, 20 = 20 years imprisonment.

IMAGINE: YOUR BOY would be amongst these prisoners - Ex - soldiers, many of whom were youngsters at the end of World War II. It's high time to have them freed!

THE MAIN ARGUMENTS OF THE DEFENSE AGAINST A CONTINUATION OF THE EXECUTION OF THE SENTENCES IMPOSED IN THE MALMEDY TRIAL

In addition to a multitude of grave errors of substantive and adjective law, the main arguments of the defense against the judgments of the Malmedy case and their continued execution are as follows:

1. The allegations of the prosecution were left unproved

The "proof" adduced by the prosecution consists mostly of the testimony of the defendants themselves reduced to writing and sworn to during the pre-trial investigations in the Schwäbisch-Hall penitentiary and objected to on the ground that they were obtained by unlawful coercion and interference with the freedom of testimony of the examined prisoners. Other evidence adduced at the trial originated from a number of prosecution witnesses who after having been deliberately intimidated by the American interrogators testified not of their own free will and desire in a manner which appeared to confirm the allegation of the prosecution.

These allegations were as follows:

a) That Sepp Dietrich as commander in chief of the 6th Panzer Armee, two thirds of which were units of the German Army and about one third units of the Waffen SS, in an Order of the Day, to the forces under his command, had suggested atrocities to be committed against prisoners of war and civilians, having stated that the offensive was to be preceded by a "wave of terror and fright".

b) That Peiper, the commander of a task force, consisting primarily of units of the 1st. Panzer Division LAH had passed on that Order of

the Day of the 6th Army to the officers and non-commissioned officers under his command down to the last man, inviting indirectly not to take prisoners of war and not to spare civilians either.

c) That in the course of the offensive American prisoners of war and Belgian civilians had been murdered in cold blood by members of the Peiper task force at 12 different places.

2. The Counter evidence of the defense was utterly disregarded by the court.

Even during the trial at Dachau in 1946 the defense offered a great deal of evidence suitable to refute clearly the prosecution's allegations. Among such evidence the defense offered: sworn depositions and oral testimony of Belgian inhabitants of the localities in the fighting zone, oral testimony of defense witnesses who had been ranking staff officers or officers of combat units of the 6th Panzer Army, intimately acquainted with all official business and not personally involved in the case, furthermore, testimony of an American Lt. Col., by name of McGowan, whose regiment had been locked in battle with Peiper's forces on the decisive day of the Ardennes Offensive and who himself had been a prisoner of the Peiper task force.

The court however in no way considered this wealth of counter evidence. It cut off repeatedly, through Col. Rosenfeld, the legal member and only person on the bench with a legal background, defense attempts to bring out the unlawful methods used in obtaining the testimony of the accused. The court based its decision solely on the "confession" presented by the prosecution in the form of sworn statements which were then merely read off by members of the prosecution.

3. The written statements resulting from the pre-trial investigations had no evidentiary value whatever.

Regardless of the opinion one might have about assertions of the defendants and of many prosecution witnesses that they were made to give *untrue* testimony during the pre-trial investigations at the Schwäbisch-Hall penitentiary by deliberate, purposeful physical and mental pressure exerted upon them by the American investigators, an objective evaluation of the entire evidence of the defense adduced during and after the trial

nevertheless permits of no other conclusion than that the written statements obtained at Schwäbisch-Hall lack any credibility whatsoever. A wealth of evidence from other sources definitely excludes in many instances the possibility that the facts could have been those reduced to writing by the defendants themselves while under pressure at Schwäbisch-Hall.

4. The allegation that orders in violation of international law were issued has not been proved.

The prosecution's allegation —which actually clamps the whole case together— to the effect that the Malmedy case involved a scheme organized at the top of the German Army for the purpose of murdering prisoners of war and civilians, finds no support whatever, unless one were to accept those Schwäbisch-Hall statements. The American War Crimes Board of Review ascertained as early as in the beginning of 1948 that there had been no proof showing that orders were given in violation of international law. Therefore the Board recommended that the decisions against the three generals convicted on that count be reversed. Nor did the prosecution ever offer into evidence the incriminating Order of the Day in its actual text, although that text had been entered into hundreds of diaries of the various combat units of the Army, diaries which were captured for the most part by the Americans.

Prima facie evidence against any alleged "order to murder" is, moreover, that the Peiper task force brought about eight hundred prisoners back to the collecting centers during the "Battle of the Bulge", a point that has been fully established.

Dozens of sworn statements, partly of highest ranking former commanders such as Field Marshall von Rundstedt are additional evidence that precludes the existence of any such order.

5. Continuation of the execution of the Malmedy sentences despite recommendation of the American War Crimes Board of Review to reverse the court decisions.

In about 15 cases the verdicts are based solely on the Schwäbisch-Hall "confessions" of the individual defendants themselves. At the most, there is in some of these cases some incrimination by some co-accused

or other whose written "confession" in his own case was at the same time evaluated as witness' testimony against others.

In these 15 cases the American War Crimes Board of Review as early as February 4, 1948, recommended that the court decisions be reversed on the ground of lack of evidence. The testimony of the above mentioned Lt. Col. McGowan rules out any guilt of the accused in these cases. McGowan had testified under oath —in contradiction to the prosecution charges that— although he had been locked in combat with the Peiper task force, whose prisoner he was himself for several days, no violations of the rules of war by the members of that task force had become known to him. He based that testimony on the result of questions submitted to the members of the American units under his command after the conclusion of the fighting against the Peiper task force and on his personal questioning of his co-prisoners, approximately 140 in number, on December 22 and 23, 1944.

6. Unequal evaluation of equal testimony.

In April 1948, 13 men convicted in the Malmedy case, among them 4 who had been sentenced to death, were released from confinement *without any reasons being stated.* The charges against them were equivalent to those in numerous other cases in which the sentences were confirmed with the execution of the sentences still continuing in 1953.

7. Cause and chain of events of the Malmedy crossroads incident have never been cleared up, criminal liability of the convicted men has not been established.

Uncontested in the entire Malmedy case is merely the fact that at the crossroads south of Malmedy about 71 dead American soldiers were found.*) For alleged participation in the killing of these Americans, exclusively or in connection with other charges, 27 defendants of the Malmedy case were found guilty. An analysis of the entire evidence of the case shows however that the *individual criminal liability for the death of these American soldiers has never been clarified beyond a*

*) The figure 71 is the official statement of the American War Graves Register. This figure was used as the basis for the charge of the prosecution at the trial.

reasonable doubt and that there can be no full certainty about the cause and the chain of events of that incident at all.

Testimony of surviving American witnesses indicates that there was no wilful killing of prisoners of war in violation of the laws and customs of war but what did occur was combat action, because, according to the testimony of certain Americans*), the shots on a group of American soldiers who after they had been taken prisoner assembled on a meadow near the road crossing, were fired only when they attempted to escape. General Thomas T. Handy stated in this connection in his decision of January 31, 1951:

> "The offenses are connected with a confused, mobile and desperate combat action" (retranslated).

In none of the 27 individual cases where the count crossroads is involved in the charge, the evidence is based on anything but on statements obtained at Schwäbisch-Hall.

*) In the pre-trial investigations at Schwäbisch-Hall 15 surviving American soldiers appeared as eyewitnesses for the crossroads incident. During the trial five of them were called as witnesses for the prosecution. Their testimony was equivocal. None of them described the incident in the same way as the prosecution claimed it had happened, and incidentally had it appear in the press.

IT'S TIME TO ACT NOW

TRUTH OR CLEVER STRATEGY IN THE CASE OF MALMEDY?

Get these Germans out of jail!
Let revenge of Haters fail!
Justice be your strategy.
Solve the Case of Malmedy!

What is your reaction to Mr. Sloane's frank statement? We know your answer, since you don't belong to any "HATE-GROUP"

CONCLUSIONS

Herbert K. Sloane was occupied as an American officer with war crimes affairs for some time after the war. On May 23, 1949, he was examined as a witness by a Senate Committee for the investigation of the procedural methods of the Malmedy case and asked how he would have acted towards a German prisoner under investigation who was not willing to testify. His answer was (viz. Record of the Hearing p. 906):

> "I would have slapped him until I got a confession out of him if he got smart with me. I am not interested in the confession — I would like to show him who is boss."

That surprisingly frank statement was followed by some of Sloane's words which call particularly for thought:

> "That is what I would have done three years ago. Today I would not."

This little episode from a very voluminous investigation should show better than any long-winded argumentation the necessity for cleaning the slate of the problematic Malmedy case and where the key for such a solution is to be found.

In the same way that frank statement shows a parallel to the over-all development of the American-German relations:

The directive ICS 1067/6 of April 26, 1945, to the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Occupying Forces in Germany concerning the Military Government in Germany, states in Part I, No. 4:

> "The Germans are to be made to realize that Germany's brutal conduct of the war and the fanatical resistance of the Nazis destroyed the German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable and that the Germans cannot evade responsibility for that which they have brought upon themselves.

'Germany will not be occupied with the aim of liberation but as a conquered enemy nation . . ." (retranslated).

This political aim was to be served primarily by the punishments of the so-called war criminals:

"Proceedings will be conducted with the view to the attainment of this purpose to the fullest possible extent. Technical and legalistic view points will not be allowed to interfere with such a result."

This was the wording of the directive quoted initially as issued by the headquarters of the U S. Armed Forces in Europe of Nov. 30, 1945.

That purely punitive phase of the American occupation policy ended however in 1947 On July 15, 1947, the directive 1067/6 was replaced by a new one which provides in point 11 d·

"As the restitution of law and order in Germany is one of the chief aims of the occupation you are to see to it that all authorities under your control refrain from any arbitrary or oppresive measures."

The previous general directives to the American Military Courts as well as their general practice in the various trials are no longer compatible with this new spirit of occupation policy.

In the instant case this results in the following.

The Malmedy case was tried a relatively short time after the 8th of May 1945. The trial in the Dachau concentration camp as well as the preceding investigation in the Schwabisch-Hall penitentiary were still imbued with the feeling of enmity that had accrued during and immediately after the war in the American investigators, prosecutors and judges.'

On July 16, 1946 a judgment was rendered in obvious violation of the fundamental safeguards of justice which a few years later would have been inconceivable in an administration of justice that "refrains from any arbitrary or oppressive measures"

If the judges of the Malmedy case had been bound by the rules of evidence and procedure that must be observed in ordinary criminal cases in America those 73 verdicts would never have been possible.

In other words, as late as 1953 in 40 cases —not counting those who were released in the meantime— sentences are still being upheld which must

be deemed to have lost any validity a long time ago in view of the new directive aiming at the restitution of law and order in Germany.

The fact is however that the American authorities are still maintaining that the validity of the court decisions of 1946 must not even be doubted. That gives the impression that the standards for the sentences as they were applied at that time are still being upheld today.

The Senate committee witness Herbert K. Sloane had grasped the essence of the matter when he stated "That is, what I would have done three years ago. Today, I would not."

THERE IS ONE SOLUTION AND ONE ONLY:

If one has no intention and finds it not feasible to grant the convicted men a new trial with normal juridical conditions, at least the review of the sentences by way of clemency should be controlled by legal standards compatible with the presently prevailing circumstances and directives. How else should law and order be brought about? Therefore no evidence that would be rejected without hesitation by any court in a normal criminal case (evidence of which the Malmedy case is replete) should be considered at present under the same lack of rules of evidence that prevailed in 1946 and which then governed the judges of Military Courts pursuant to superior orders.

The principle that technical and legalistic view points must not interfere with the original aims of those trials and with the requisite results, does no longer apply. Consequently, the effects of the practical application of that rule have become untenable!

Much too long have men in the Malmedy case been held in confinement whose sentences were no doubt based on wholly insufficient evidence Clemency actions which do not clean the slate i. e fail to bring about an early release of the persons concerned afford no solution of the legal and human problems of this case. After 7 years have elapsed since the actual trial took place the matter should now be brought to a definite conclusion.

Such a definite final solution alone would show the sincerity of a policy intending to include the German Federal Republic as a partner on equal terms in a European defense community UNDER THE ASPECT OF SUCH A POLICY ONE CAN NO LONGER BRAND AS CRIMINALS GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO ARE NOT CRIMINALS.

FD-36

AIRTEL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, 1/19/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY, IS - GE.

RE NY REPORT 11/10/53. WFO /DISREGARD LEAD SET OUT. THIS LEAD BOARDMAN

WAS COVERED IN REPORT OF SA [redacted] ENTITLED, b7C

"AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE,

IS - X", DATED 12/11/53, AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

BOARDMAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11/02 BY 40 347 NLS 96 3921

3 - Bureau (105-11215) (REGULAR MAIL)
1 - WASHINGTON FIELD (REGULAR MAIL)

1 - PEC (#1)
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Sent _____ M Per

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (105-11215) DATE: 1/29/54

FROM: SAC, New York (105-1174)

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY IS GE

Enclosed herewith are six copies of the report of SA [redacted] dated 1/29/54 at NY.

It is noted that [redacted] the subject organization, was interviewed by agents of the Newark Office and indicated that the Voters Alliance is presently inactive. Investigation to date has failed to disclose that this organization has engaged in any activity inimical to the interest of the US. Confidential Informants at NY have indicated that this organization is defunct. Therefore, this case is being closed by NYO, UACB.

It is pointed out that [redacted] is in a position to readily receive information if this organization again becomes active and he has been advised to notify this office immediately in such case.

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AGENCY
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DATE FWD'D
HOW FWD'D
BY

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DATE 10/11/96 BY 9659 NLS EP/LSG

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FEB 1 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

b7C CAT

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1/29/54	11/12,19;12/8, 10,21/53;1/7,8, 12,13,15,18, 19/54	[redacted]

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY	INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

Confidential Informants indicate that captioned organization is presently inactive and has no active membership. They further indicate that no meetings have been held in recent months with the exception of a Christmas party at Mozart Hall, 328 East 86th Street, NYC, on 12/19/53, which was purely a social function. [redacted] subject organization, is no longer attempting to utilize this group to foster Neo-Nazi ideas or advance National Socialism.

AGENCY DR (Ltr 6) C2-DHI-051
REQ REC'D
DATE FWD 2-2-54
HOW FWD CS
BY LET-NYC

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DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 12/17/96
9V3921

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DETAILS: The Voters Alliance for Americans of German Ancestry will hereinafter be referred to in this report as the VAAGA.

[redacted] of known reliability, stated that the [redacted] and that as a result of some unfavorable publicity concerning this meeting the few remaining members that were then in the organization had expressed a desire not to be connected with it any further.

This informant said that several members of the National Renaissance Party had come into this meeting and taken

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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6- Bureau (105-11215) (RM) 2- Newark (Info)(97-134) 4- New York (105-1174) (1- 105-6127)		105-11215-2 (RM) INDEXED - 76 SEC.

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pictures and caused a general disturbance which resulted in the owners of the cafe indicating to [redacted] of the subject organization, that he was no longer to be allowed to hold meetings there. This informant said that most of the cafe owners in the Yorkville Section of New York City had heard about this disturbance and, therefore, would not allow the subject organization or any of the so called Neo-Nazi groups to hold meetings in their cafes.

This informant further indicated that [redacted] had been in New York City during the early part of December and had spoken at a social meeting at the Foresters Hall on East 79th Street in New York City. He stated, however, that [redacted] did not attend the annual Christmas party held by the subject organization as he had done in previous years. b7C b7D

This informant provided an invitation issued by the subject organization indicating that a Christmas party would be held Saturday evening December 14 at Mozart Hall, 328 East 86th Street, which was signed by [redacted] The informant also furnished a letter which had been sent out as an enclosure to this invitation, which read as follows:

"The enclosed is an invitation to a Christmas party given by the German-American group of which I am President. In the past three years we have had Christmas meetings, largely political in character, attended by about 200 persons.

"Because of the shaky situation in Yorkville this year, the Christmas meeting will be without political speeches and is being held in another hall, the attendance for which we are preparing is also a smaller one.

"There will be a violinist and pianist who will play until midnight. The violinist is the eminent German-American band leader [redacted] There will also be a singer and [redacted] will recite from Dickens. All speaking will be in English. I shall show colored pictures, (slides), of my recent trip to Germany. b7C

"For the sake of the 'morale' of our entire organization, this Christmas party is considered necessary. I therefore ask my American friends if they have an evening free, to please attend. All are most welcome. Members of your family and your friends as well.

[redacted]

The informant stated that this meeting was held as scheduled and was attended by about 45 persons, of whom only about ten were male, the remainder being elderly women. He stated that there were no political speeches and no disturbances of any kind and that [redacted] showed pictures of his recent trip to Germany which were very poor. The informant said that it was evident from this meeting and from comments of persons in attendance that [redacted] is attempting to steer this organization away from any political activities. The informant further stated that it is possible that if this organization is returned to its former status of a purely social organization that it may again become active but that it currently is defunct and there are no active members. He stated that because of the ineffectiveness of this organization [redacted] is no longer attempting to use it to advance Neo-Nazi ideas or to foster National Socialism. This informant stated that it was extremely unlikely that any more meetings of this organization would be held.

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[redacted] further stated that [redacted] of the magazine "Exposa" is currently preparing an article dealing with [redacted] and other homosexuals involved in the Neo-Nazi activities in New York City. The informant stated that [redacted] believes that FREDERICK WEISS is furnishing information to [redacted] and as a result of this [redacted] and WEISS were no longer political allies. The informant stated that it has been publicly known for some time that [redacted] is a homosexual and that, therefore, he has had a great deal of trouble getting anyone to become associated with him politically or aid in his organizations. He stated that he felt that because of this [redacted] never would be able to form any effective organization for the advancement of National Socialism.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had reserved a room in her cafe for December 19, 1953 and indicated that he would have a small social gathering of about forty people. She stated that at the time Mr. [redacted] made these arrangements she was not aware that his organization had any political significance but that recently she has learned that this group had caused trouble at other cafes in Yorkville. She stated that she felt it would be impossible to cancel his reservation at this time but that no further meetings of this group or any group with which [redacted] was connected would be allowed to hold meetings at the Mozart Cafe.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that he had been in recent contact with [redacted] He stated that [redacted] told him the only recent activity of the subject organization had been its annual Christmas meeting and that "that drunkard [redacted] had been sent into the meeting and had made anti-Semitic remarks". The informant stated that this person was [redacted] who is a member of the National Renaissance Party and who is violently anti-Semitic. He said that it was quite possible that [redacted] one of the leaders of the National Renaissance Party, had sent [redacted] to cause trouble for [redacted] as they had previously done at the September meeting of the Voters Alliance.

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This informant stated that because of FREDERICK WEISS' friendship toward [redacted] that [redacted] had ended his friendship with WEISS and that now they were political enemies. [redacted] stated that [redacted] also indicated that he believed WEISS had supplied information to the FBI concerning him, and that WEISS was engaged in a campaign to discredit [redacted] activities. [redacted] said that he believed that [redacted] would no longer attempt to use the Voters Alliance for his own political ends because of its inactive status.

[redacted] further stated that he recently had received a letter from a former member of the subject organization who indicated to him that [redacted] and

[redacted] were only interested in the Voters Alliance for the purpose of spreading anti-Semitism and achieving financial gain from its endeavors. He said that this person indicated to him that everyone in the organization realized now that [redacted] had made a great blunder in his recent attack of [redacted] while in Germany and the sooner this organization is dissolved the better it will be for all concerned. b7C b7D

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that he could furnish no information concerning the current activities of [redacted] or the subject organization.

[redacted] of unknown reliability, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that he had obtained no information which would indicate that the Voters Alliance was active in advancing Neo-Nazi ideas.

NY 105-6126

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date of Activity &/ or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Number Where Located
[redacted]	November 1953 through January 1954	11/19; 12/21/53; 1/15/54	[redacted]	Instant Report b7C
[redacted]	December 1953	1/7/54	[redacted]	Instant Report
[redacted]	1953 b2 b7C b7D	1/19/54	[redacted]	Instant Report
[redacted]	1953	1/12/54	SAs [redacted]	Instant Report

MISCELLANEOUS

Lead set out for WFO in referenced report was covered in the report of SA [redacted] entitled AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WESTERN CULTURE; IS - X, dated 12/11/53 at Washington, D. C.

Copies of this report are being sent to the Newark Office, inasmuch as [redacted] resides at [redacted]

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 11/10/53, NY.
New York air-tel, 1/19/54.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11215) DATE: 2/8/54

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (97-134) [redacted]

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

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[redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents on December 15, 1953 at which time he proved cooperative.

Since that date, [redacted] has furnished the Newark Office with numerous memoranda concerning persons residing in the New York area and alleged to be engaged in possible neo-Nazi activities. By enclosure these memoranda are being furnished the New York Office.

It is requested that the information contained therein be evaluated as to its value and that New York advise the Bureau and Newark as to its recommendation concerning [redacted] as a possible Potential Security Informant or Confidential Source of information.

cc: New York (105-1174) - 1 (REG. MAIL) (ENCLOSURES - 8)
New York (105-6127) - 1 (REG. MAIL)

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-11215) DATE: 3/18/54

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (97-134)

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS
OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
INTERNAL SECURITY - GE

[redacted]

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Re Newark letter to Director dated 2/8/54.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau is a three-page copy of a letter addressed to [redacted] and signed by [redacted] which was received by the New York Office on February 10, 1954 from [redacted]

This letter contains statements by [redacted] concerning a recent interview of him regarding the Voters Alliance, which interview is probably that conducted by agents of the Newark Office on 12/15/53. The results of this interview was reported in report of SA [redacted] dated 12/30/53 at Newark.

Referenced Newark letter to the Director dated 2/8/54 with copy to New York enclosing numerous memoranda furnished the Newark Office by [redacted] concerned persons residing in the New York area.

In view of the contents of the enclosed letter, the Newark Office does not plan to recontact [redacted] unless the New York Office advises that the information previously furnished in memo form by [redacted] is of value.

If the New York Office is of the opinion that this information is of value and desires a future contact with [redacted] the contents of enclosed letter will be kept in mind by interviewing agents.

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Encl. 1

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3 cc New York (105-1174)
(105-6112)
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MEMBER OF THE BAR STATE OF NEW YORK
ATTORNEY AT LAW STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

January twenty-third,
1 9 3 4

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Welcome home!

Thanks for your letter of January 17th. The enclosed letter of yours addressed to Honorable Lane Dwinell, Lebanon, New Hampshire, appears not to be for me, but to have been missent to me by your secretary. It came in an envelope of its own. I therefore return it to you.

That was a beautiful write-up the Irish press gave you. I am very happy about it. I am having it photostated and circulated here.

Am glad you want to be active again with me in German affairs. If you do get me the speaking engagement before the Buffalo German group, it will be much appreciated.

Our problem right now is: We have to get some money together, as a token at least, but a sizeable amount, to help the Berlin pastor who harbors escapees, [redacted] and their [redacted], (this is a matter of our personal prestige in Germany, among the real elite), and the new escapees and expellees in general. Inasmuch as I am not in a position to run a rally or concert, I have been attempting to influence others to do so. The Sudeten group you refer to is that of [redacted] He is alright, but a little slow. I could not get him to run a big affair quickly enough. (I would not have been prepared for same either this past year.) He has done extremely well in the past, however. But [redacted] of the Ostdeutscher Verein has responded best. He will run a big affair, a concert, with the theme "Die Heimat Ruft". Expellee theme. I prefer the [redacted] group to [redacted] even though it is part of the Pestorius Association, the best part. The affair for two thousand people is on March 20th at the Yorkville Casino. [redacted] has made overtures in my direction and he even attended my Christmas party when many others were of a mind to have it ostracised. Also he has on repeated occasions asked about you and having you as guest speaker. I am going to write him immediately. I would like [redacted] for a chairman of that concert. I suggest you write to him and offer to be of assistance to him in the coming concert at Yorkville Casino on March 20th of the Ostdeutscher Verein.

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted] Telephone: Cypress 8 - 9713

WLSEP/LBS

My Christmas meeting had only 50 in attendance, the room was rather small and thus filled. It was at a place called Mozart Hall. It was a 'moral success' because the people had only four days' notice. I have difficulty getting a hall. The Jewish War Veterans are putting pressure on hall owners, who fear the loss of their liquor license, not to give me a hall. I know definitely that the Jewish War Veterans tried to get big New York newspapers and delivery companies not to deliver to [redacted] new store. I worked hard to stop this and was able to get the deliveries reinstated. I can solve the question of a hall, there still are some available, but I have so little time to handle all these things.

Meanwhile I have been in contact with Morris Ernst of the Civil Liberties Union. This is looking forward to a common legal action for Judge Clark and myself. I would like to include [redacted] Judge Clark, as you know, is the chief U.S. judge in Germany who was arrested and thrown out of there. I went right to the home of [redacted] where he was staying, did not ask to see him, but followed my usual practice of presenting everything in writing beforehand. I gave him a letter of one page which [redacted] says is about the best letter I ever wrote, copies of my press release on returning home and a one page memorandum of Father [redacted] This was about January 6th. I handed it to a maid at the Fifth Avenue apartment the evening the judge arrived. He has since replied on a stationery of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. In his letter he advises me to contact Morris Ernst and adds that he thinks that I can be of help to Ernst. Ernst is his attorney. I wrote Ernst, my friend [redacted] offered to see him for me, [redacted] has a contact there. Ernst replied immediately, on his return from Washington he'll call me. So there it is. I would prefer to have my passport back by court decision than to have you get it for me through your State Department connections. In any event I want a legal action for my passport, not necessarily for me, but for a precedent. I envision it this way, as I outlined it briefly to Clark and Ernst: A mandamus action for the passport, a declaratory judgment action establishing a U.S. citizen's right to free speech abroad, from the viewpoint of U.S. law, and possibly a damage suit for what was done to me.

b7C

These are important goals. We must stick to them. You, of course, realize what it would mean to free [redacted] and let him into Germany.

As I shall outline to you, when we meet, I have had visitors. Two came this time. I have been in contact with them about six times since. The legend, seriously accepted by many including myself, although I had some reservations on it, that us of the Voters Alliance are on the borderline of going on a blacklist or that we are even persona non grata, is pretty well disproven. I was rather surprised with what deference I was treated. On two previous occasions I had one guest. The second one came back this time, bringing another along. They were extremely careful not to criticize the Voters Alliance. Two hours they spent in my office one evening. I took them there when they came to my house. I was slow in speaking, trying to move them into the subject matter which interested them, they complied. I was already prepared for this with materials and pictures. When I by implication raised the legal effects of my German episode, they were very

quick
to tell me that it was of no interest to them what I did in Germany. The main guest made the emphatic statement: "That is strictly between you and the State Department, [redacted] As is my usual custom, I gave them a block of paper and let them take notes while I spoke. They had many many questions. I did bring in details of my German trip and how I was arrested and gave them my press release. This at least adds to their information. I think they were telling the truth when they said my German trip did not interest them. I got the distinct impression that they regarded me as the about the only one they could trust in Yorkville. About the only one/they knew definitely was not a Communist. b7C
whom

Interesting also was the fact that they did not pump me only on Communists. They wanted to know about all agents. We have a long history going back about eight years. They wanted to know all I knew on the Jewish organizations and any other group operating near us. They were specific here.

Also what I knew about "Common Sense" and its connections, to say nothing of assorted crackpots all across the country. I replied and admitted to them that I knew [redacted] There was no sense denying that we have been friendly with one another. I denied that Weiss and others [redacted] are in back of or with "Common Sense" and protested [redacted] in every way. I pointed out that if any suspicious elements were around "Common Sense", I would not be putting in an appearance [redacted]. Again, strangely enough, did not interest them. So you need have no fear about getting "Common Sense" in the mail, it is simply crackpot, but not dangerous. A lot of well-meaning, but misguided, German Americans living in Union and around there support it and some wealthy southerners like Judge Armstrong and General Keesley also send it donations from time to time. General Keesley once told me he considered it the leading nationalist paper. If that is his opinion, leave him right there.

So, to sum it up, the Voters Alliance is quite safe, except for its battles to get a meeting hall. The technique of taking meeting halls from us has evidently only been perfected in the past year. Just a nuisance matter. Maybe the Antiblasi League is in back of it. I am going to move for an indictment of the Anti-Nazi League one of these days. This has been a long time coming.

Well, I'll contact you shortly. Best wishes to you, Miss [redacted]

As ever sincerely yours,

[redacted]

[redacted]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: [redacted] (105-11215) DATE: 3/5/54

FROM: SAC, New York (105-1174)

SUBJECT: VOTERS ALLIANCE FOR AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTORY
IS-GE

[redacted]

Re Newark letter to the Bureau dated 2/8/54. b2

The memoranda enclosed in the above referenced letter have been included in the appropriate case files of the individuals mentioned. It is felt by the NYO that the information contained in these memoranda is quite general in nature and for the most part has previously been reported by other sources. b7C b7D

As was previously pointed out in NY letter to Newark dated 2/23/54 it is unlikely that [redacted] would treat his contacts with the Bureau in a confidential manner and [redacted] It is, therefore, suggested that no effort be made by Newark to make [redacted] and any further contact with him be made only for the purpose of asking specific questions concerning matters in which he is personally involved. It was further suggested that any information voluntarily furnished by [redacted] concerning individuals or organizations in the National Socialist field should be accepted as obtained from a source of unknown reliability.

EX-111

b2

b7D

1 - Newark [redacted]
1 - Newark 97-134
1 - NY 105-1174
1 - NY 105-6127

RECORDED-1 105-11215-25

MAR 10 1954

EX-112

b7C

58 MAR 22 1954

FAB:EJM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-11215-1